

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.47 and Rev.1

9. On 13 November Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Maintenance of international security" (A/C.1/47/L.47), which was later also sponsored by Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

10. On 19 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.47/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Croatia, Malta and Poland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Russian Federation at the 37th meeting, on 20 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The first and second preambular paragraphs, which had read:

"Recalling its relevant resolutions, as well as decision 46/414 of 6 December 1991,

"Recognizing that the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security reflected the realities of its time in the area of international security,"

were deleted;

(b) The beginning of the original fifth preambular paragraph, now the third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Noting with appreciation ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled 'An Agenda for Peace', in particular those dealing with",

was revised;

(c) The beginning of paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Invites all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of these questions, duly taking into account appropriate provisions",

was revised.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.47/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 56 to none, with 67 abstentions (see para. 12 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine,

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Recommendation of the First Committee

12. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

A

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 on the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, as well as all its resolutions on the review of the implementation of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992 (see A/47/675-S/24816, annex),

Expressing its firm belief that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the eradication of all forms of domination and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need for preserving the environment, are closely related and provide the basis for an enduring and stable universal peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Welcoming also the wide-ranging dialogue between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that these developments will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines based on the use of nuclear weapons and to the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby making a real contribution to global security,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends that started in Europe, where a new system of security and cooperation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persistence of tensions and conflicts and the emergence of new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Recognizing that peace and security are dependent on socio-economic factors as well as on political and military elements,

Also recognizing that the right and responsibility for making the world safe for all should be shared by all,

Stressing further that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving global problems for the maintenance and effective promotion of peace and security, disarmament and social and economic development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. *Reaffirms also* that all States must respect, in their international relations, the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, aggression, intervention, interference, all forms of terrorism, suppression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion that violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. *Recognizes*, among other things, the validity of the concepts of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension, balanced security at lower levels of armaments and armed forces, as well as the elimination of destabilizing military capabilities and imbalances;

6. *Calls for* regional dialogues, where appropriate, to promote security and economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region;

7. *Stresses* the importance of global and regional approaches to disarmament, which should be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

8. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue to address all threats to international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

9. *Urges* all States to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

10. *Stresses also* the urgent need for more balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the current asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, which are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

11. *Considers* that respect for and promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the recognition of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination and independence, will strengthen international peace and security, and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

12. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity, and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

13. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent positive developments in the global political and security climate, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the basis of the replies received;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

B

Maintenance of international security

The General Assembly,

Noting that, with the end of the era of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the areas of maintaining international peace and security and achieving social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Aspiring to promote a greater convergence of views among Member States as to the priorities of the United Nations in shaping a more stable international order,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General submitted ideas and proposals in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111), in particular dealing with the strengthening and enhancement of the effectiveness, within the framework and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, of the United Nations potential in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Noting also the ideas and proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report entitled "New dimensions

of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" (A/C.1/47/7),

1. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security, taking into account new international realities and new tasks before the United Nations in the area of strengthening collective efforts to maintain international peace and security;

2. *Invites* all Member States to provide their views on further consideration of the question of maintenance of

international security, taking into account, *inter alia*, appropriate provisions of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" and "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a relevant report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 9 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on the recommendations submitted by the First Committee in its reports on agenda items 67 and 69.

The draft resolution submitted in the report on item 67 (A/47/697, para. 8) was adopted. For the final text, see resolution 47/58.²

Draft resolutions A and B submitted in the report on item 69 (A/47/699, para. 12) were adopted as follows: draft resolution A was adopted by 122 votes to 1, with 43 abstentions;* and draft resolution B by 79 votes to none, with 84 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 47/60 A and B.²

*Recorded vote.

²See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEMS

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/47/56	Letter dated 24 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/57	Letter dated 26 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/58	Letter dated 24 December 1991 from the representative of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the future status of Russia and other former Soviet Republics, issued at Brussels on 23 December 1991	69	
A/47/60-S/23329	Letter dated 27 December 1991 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents relating to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States	69	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991, document S/23329</i>
A/47/64	Letter dated 30 December 1991 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/67	Letter dated 23 December 1991 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/68-S/23398	Letter dated 8 January 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the death of five members of the Monitor Mission to Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon on 7 January 1992	69	<i>Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1992, document S/23398</i>
A/47/70	Letter dated 9 January 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/71	Letter dated 13 January 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of two statements of the European Community and its member States on the question of Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon on 10 January 1992	69	
A/47/72	Letter dated 17 January 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the recognition of the Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States, issued on 15 January 1992	69	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/73	Letter dated 21 January 1992 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/74	Letter dated 22 January 1992 from the representative of Belarus to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/75	Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/81	Letter dated 3 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on the recognition of Slovenia and Croatia, issued at Lisbon on 16 January 1992	69	
A/47/82-S/23512	Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Colombo Declaration, issued at the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at Colombo on 21 December 1991	69	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	69	
A/47/89-S/23576	Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the Second Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Prague on 30 and 31 January 1992	69	
A/47/94	Letter dated 19 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration of the Presidency of the European Community on Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon on 17 February 1992	69	
A/47/96-S/23645	Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/97	Letter dated 19 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on Albania, issued at Lisbon on 17 February 1992	69	
A/47/98	Letter dated 24 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on Algeria, issued at Lisbon on 17 February 1992	69	
A/47/99	Letter dated 24 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on Zaire, issued at Lisbon on 17 February 1992	69	
A/47/110	Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on the Middle East peace process, issued at Lisbon on 17 February 1992	69	
A/47/122-S/23716	Letter dated 13 March 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23716
A/47/124-S/23726	Letter dated 17 March 1992 from the representative of Austria to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23726
A/47/125-S/23727	Letter dated 17 March 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/126	Letter dated 19 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Mozambique, issued at Lisbon on 17 March 1992	69	
A/47/127	Letter dated 19 March 1992 from the representatives of Portugal and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement of the European Community and its member States and the United States on the recognition of the Yugoslav Republics, issued at Lisbon on 11 March 1992	69	
A/47/128-S/23737	Letter dated 19 March 1992 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23737
A/47/133	Letter dated 24 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the recognition of Georgia, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 23 March 1992	69	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/47/135	Letter dated 25 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Kenya, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 24 March 1992	69	
A/47/136-S/23758	Letter dated 26 March 1992 from the representative of Romania to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23758
A/47/138	Letter dated 30 March 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Ethiopia, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 27 March 1992	69	
A/47/153-S/23804	Letter dated 10 April 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/156	Letter dated 8 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Libya, issued at Luxembourg on 6 April 1992	69	
A/47/157	Letter dated 8 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Zaire, issued at Luxembourg on 6 April 1992	69	
A/47/158	Letter dated 8 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Yugoslavia, issued at Luxembourg on 6 April 1992	69	
A/47/160-S/23814	Letter dated 15 April 1992 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/162-S/23816	Letter dated 16 April 1992 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., Supplement for April, May and June 1992, document S/23816
A/47/163	Letter dated 16 April 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/165-S/23823	Letter dated 20 April 1992 from the representative of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/166	Letter dated 13 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Peru, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 8 April 1992	69	
A/47/167	Letter dated 13 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 11 April 1992	69	
A/47/170	Letter dated 21 April 1992 from the representative of Algeria to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/171-S/23832	Letter dated 22 April 1992 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23832
A/47/172	Letter dated 21 April 1992 from the representatives of Hungary and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/176	Letter dated 20 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Afghanistan, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 16 April 1992	69	
A/47/177	Letter dated 20 April 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 16 April 1992	69	
A/47/201-S/23876	Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the representative of Austria to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23876
A/47/205	Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the death of a member of the Monitor Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 4 May 1992	69	
A/47/206	Letter dated 6 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on recent events in Sarajevo, issued at Lisbon on 5 May 1992	69	
A/47/208	Letter dated 7 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, issued at Guimarães, Portugal, on 2 May 1992	69	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/211-S/23902 and Corr.1	Letter dated 10 May 1992 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/213	Letter dated 12 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Brussels on 11 May 1992	69	
A/47/218	Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Georgia, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 19 May 1992	69	
A/47/221-S/23994	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/23994
A/47/223	Letter dated 21 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Thailand, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 20 May 1992	69	
A/47/224	Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Lisbon on 19 May 1992	69	
A/47/226-S/24001	Letter dated 25 May 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/227	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Nagorno-Karabakh, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 22 May 1992	69	
A/47/228	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representative of Colombia to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/233	Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the representatives of Lithuania and Poland to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/234-S/24028	Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24028
A/47/239	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on former Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon on 25 May 1992	69	
A/47/254	Letter dated 2 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Security Council resolution 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 1 June 1992	69	
A/47/258-S/24073	Letter dated 5 June 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24073
A/47/260	Letter dated 5 June 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/267	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representatives of Poland and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/268	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Poland to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/269-S/24093	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the document on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of former Yugoslavia adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at its 12th meeting, held from 8 to 10 June 1992	69	
A/47/274	Letter dated 12 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Thailand, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 9 June 1992	69	
A/47/275-S/24105	Notes verbales dated 15 June 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/282	Letter dated 22 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the situation in Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 15 June 1992	69	
A/47/284-S/24182	Letter dated 23 June 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a resolution on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Fifth Extraordinary Session, held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992	69	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/286-S/24198	Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24198
A/47/290-S/24204	Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/292-S/24208	Letter dated 29 June 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24208
A/47/295	Letter dated 29 June 1992 from the representative of the Federated States of Micronesia to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/300	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Cambodia, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 25 June 1992	69	
A/47/306-S/24224	Letter dated 1 July 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1992</i> , document S/24224
A/47/307	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the Presidency of the Council of the European Community and its member States on the assassination of President Boudiaf, issued at Lisbon on 29 June 1992	67	
A/47/310	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Community on the relations between Europe and the Maghreb, issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992	67	
A/47/311	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration of the European Council of Ministers of the European Community on former Yugoslavia, issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992	69	
A/47/318-S/24260	Letter dated 9 July 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the decision on Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at its 13th meeting, held on 8 July 1992	69	
A/47/333	Letter dated 14 July 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on the bombardment of Gorazde, Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued on 14 July 1992	69	
A/47/335-S/24306	Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on the Yugoslav crisis adopted at the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992	69	
A/47/350-S/24356	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a communiqué on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in former Yugoslavia, issued by the President of Senegal and President of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference at Dakar on 27 July 1992	69	Ibid., document S/24356
A/47/351-S/24357	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Manila on 21 and 22 July 1992	69	
A/47/357-S/24368	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on the South China Sea, issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at Manila on 22 July 1992	69	
A/47/361-S/24370	Letter dated 29 July 1992 from the representative of Finland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Helsinki Document 1992—The Challenges of Change", agreed upon at the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992	69	
A/47/372-S/24420	Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24420
A/47/375-S/24429	Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held at Munich from 6 to 8 July 1992	67, 69	

Symbol	Title or description	Agenda item	Observations and references
A/47/376-S/24441	Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/380	Letter dated 14 August 1992 from the representative of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/382-S/24449	Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24449
A/47/392-S/24461	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the decisions adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at its 15th meeting, held on 13 and 14 August 1992	69	
A/47/421-S/24526	Letter dated 4 September 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General concerning the sending of European Community observers to South Africa	69	Ibid., document S/24526
A/47/448-S/24565	Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24565
A/47/497-S/24612	Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the representative of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1992</i> , document S/24612
A/47/505 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/516	Letter dated 6 October 1992 from the representative of Oman to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the League of Arab States at its ninety-eighth regular session, on 13 September 1992	69	
A/47/524	Report of the Secretary-General	67	
A/47/557-S/24681	Letter dated 19 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24681
A/47/561-S/24690 and Corr.1	Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the representative of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24690
A/47/570-S/24698	Letter dated 21 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24698
A/47/571-S/24702	Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint statement by the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the President of Yugoslavia	69	Ibid., document S/24702
A/47/572-S/24704	Letter dated 21 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint declaration by the President of Croatia and the President of Yugoslavia	69	Ibid., document S/24704
A/47/577-S/24711 and Corr.1	Letter dated 24 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24711
A/47/579-S/24712	Letter dated 23 October 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Angola, issued in London and Brussels on 22 October 1992	69	Ibid., document S/24712
A/47/602-S/24727	Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the representatives of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24727
A/47/603-S/24733	Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General concerning the sending of European Community observers to South Africa	69	Ibid., document S/24733
A/47/618-S/24747	Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General	67	Ibid., document S/24747
A/47/622-S/24754	Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24754
A/47/633-S/24762	Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24762
A/47/634-S/24763	<i>Idem</i>	69	Ibid., document S/24763
A/47/641-S/24778	<i>Idem</i>	69	Ibid., document S/24778
A/47/642-S/24780	Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General	69	
A/47/643-S/24781	Letter dated 6 November 1992 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a statement by the European Community and its member States on the situation in Angola, issued in London on 4 November 1992	69	Ibid., document S/24781

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/663-S/24801	Letter dated 12 November 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24801
A/47/664-S/24802	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24802
A/47/665-S/24803	Letter dated 12 November 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24803
A/47/671-S/24814	Letter dated 16 November 1992 from the representative of Albania to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24814
A/47/675-S/24816	Letter dated 11 November 1992 from the representative of Indonesia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992	69	
A/47/732-S/24860	Letter dated 26 November 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24860
A/47/758-S/24913	Letter dated 4 December 1992 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a declaration on Libyan terrorism issued by the three Governments on 27 November 1992	69	Ibid., document S/24913
A/47/766-S/24931	Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the representative of the Republic of Moldova to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24931
A/47/767-S/24935	Letter dated 9 December 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24935
A/47/777-S/24943	Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General	69	Ibid., document S/24943
A/47/845-S/25020	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué and the Abu Dhabi Declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirteenth session, held at Abu Dhabi from 21 to 23 December 1992	69	
A/C.1/47/3	Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint declaration signed by the President of Croatia, the President of Yugoslavia, and the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia	69	
A/C.1/47/6	Letter dated 15 October 1992 from the representative of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General	69	
A/C.1/47/8	Letter dated 26 October 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Document of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, held at Malaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992	67	
A/C.1/47/L.45	Draft resolution	69	See A/47/699, paras. 5, 6, 7 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/47/L.45/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	69	Ibid., paras. 6, 7 and 12, draft resolution A
A/C.1/47/L.46	Draft resolution	67	See A/47/697, paras. 5, 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.46/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	67	Ibid., paras. 6 and 8
A/C.1/47/L.47	Draft resolution	69	See A/47/699, paras. 9, 10 and 12, draft resolution B
A/C.1/47/L.47/Rev.1	Revised draft resolution	69	Ibid., paras. 10 and 12, draft resolution B

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Official Records

ANNEXES FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 70: Science and peace*

DOCUMENT A/47/608

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[6 November 1992]

1. The item entitled "Science and peace" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/70 of 11 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 70, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd meeting, on 20 October 1992.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica introduced a draft decision (A/SPC/47/L.2), sponsored by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/SPC/47/L.2 without a vote (see para. 6 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

6. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

SCIENCE AND PEACE

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decides to defer until its forty-eighth session consideration of the item entitled "Science and peace".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 6 of its report (A/47/608)(see decision 47/423¹).

*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee, 3rd meeting, and corrigendum*; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings, 85th meeting*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71*.

¹See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I*.

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NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 71: Effects of atomic radiation*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 3rd and 4th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 95th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 70.

DOCUMENT A/47/609

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[6 November 1992]

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/44 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 71, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 20 and 21 October 1992. It had before it the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/47/293).

4. The Special Political Committee also had before it a letter dated 17 August 1992 from the chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General pertaining, *inter alia*, to the item, transmitting, on behalf of the nine States Members which are members of the South Pacific Forum, namely, Australia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara, Solomon Islands, on 8 and 9 July 1992 (A/47/391).

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 20 October, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.3), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

6. At the same meeting, it was announced that Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, India, Italy and Jordan had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

7. At the 4th meeting, on 21 October, it was announced that Mongolia had also joined as sponsor of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.3 without a vote (see para. 9 below).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

9. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 46/44 of 9 December 1991, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/47/293),

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,¹

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-seven years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific

¹A/38/142, para. 5.

review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/609, para. 9). For the final text, see resolution 47/66.²

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 19 January 1993, the General Assembly, after consultation between the President and the chairmen of the regional groups, appointed Slovakia as a member of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, with immediate effect, to fill the seat vacated by the former Czechoslovakia, which had ceased to exist as at 1 January 1993 (see decision 47/320³).

²See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49*, vol. I.

³*Ibid.*, vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/293	Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara, Solomon Islands, on 8 and 9 July 1992	
A/47/564	Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the representative of China to the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/47/L.3	Draft resolution	See A/47/609, paras. 5 to 7 and 9

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ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

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NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 72: International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 5th to 8th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 95th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 71.

DOCUMENT A/47/610

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[30 November 1992]

1. The item entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/45 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 72, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 5th to 8th meetings, on 26 and from 28 to 30 October 1992.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/47/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/47/383) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

5. At the 5th meeting, on 26 October, Mr. Peter Hohenfellner, Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, introduced the report of the Committee.

6. At the 7th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Austria introduced two draft resolutions (A/SPC/47/L.5 and L.6) entitled, respectively, "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and "Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space", on behalf of the Working Group on International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which, in accordance with the decision of the Special Political Committee at

its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, had been established under the chairmanship of the representative of Austria to prepare draft resolutions on this item. He expressed the hope that the draft resolutions would be adopted without a vote.

7. At the 8th meeting, on 30 October, the Chairman of the Committee made an oral correction to paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.5, stating that it should read in all languages as follows:

"Notes that deliberations on the question of the geostationary orbit were undertaken by the Legal Subcommittee, as reflected in its report, on the basis of recent proposals which might provide a new and enhanced basis for future work;"

8. At the same meeting, the Committee acceded to the request that had been conveyed by the representative of Austria, on behalf of the Working Group, to the Committee at its 7th meeting, namely, that the Chairman of the Special Political Committee address a letter to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee drawing that Committee's attention to the request contained in paragraph 29 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space so that it would be duly taken into account when the Fifth Committee dealt with this matter.

9. The Chairman subsequently informed the Committee that he would address the letter to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee through the President of the General Assembly.

10. Also at its 8th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.5 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution I).

11. At the same meeting, the Committee also adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.6 without a vote (see para. 12 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

12. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/45 of 9 December 1991,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned about the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the people of developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the basis of the deliberations of its two subcommittees, had endorsed the text of the draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space (A/47/20, annex),

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/383) on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fifth session (A/47/20),

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space² to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that, at its thirty-first session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 46/45 (A/47/20, sect. II.C);

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-second session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider, through its working group, the question of early review and possible revision of the principles relevant to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. Notes that deliberations on the question of the geostationary orbit were undertaken by the Legal Subcommittee, as reflected in its report (ibid.), on the basis of recent proposals which might provide a new and enhanced basis for future work;

6. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

7. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its twenty-ninth session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/45 (ibid., sect. II.B);

8. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirtieth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;¹

¹See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

²Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

- (iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;
- (iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
- (b) Consider the following items:
 - (i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;
 - (ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;
 - (iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;
 - (iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;
 - (v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;
 - (vi) Matters relating to astronomy;
 - (vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1993 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Space-based communication: the expansion of current services and increased understanding of new systems and the services they will make possible"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

9. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 8 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

- (a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;
- (b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;
- (c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;
- (d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

10. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its thirtieth session, the Working Group of the

Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

11. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in the report of the Working Group of the Whole;³

12. *Decides* that, during the thirtieth session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened, and invites Member States to report to the Secretary-General on a regular basis with regard to national and international research concerning the safety of nuclear-powered satellites;

13. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1993, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications,⁴ and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to this Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

14. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Recommends* that Member States might discuss, during the next sessions of the Committee under its agenda item entitled "Other matters", the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future;

21. *Also recommends* that the United Nations should actively encourage the continuation of activities initiated for International Space Year 1992 and promote broader involvement in those activities by more nations;

22. *Notes with interest* the plans of the Government of Chile to host the second Space Conference of the Americas, at Santiago, in 1993;

23. *Recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

³A/AC.105/513, annex II.

⁴See A/AC.105/497 and Corr.1, sects. I and III.

24. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee in order to allow it to follow this area more closely;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide information on national research on space debris to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

26. *Also considers* that space debris could be an appropriate subject for in-depth discussion by the Committee in the future;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for the next session of the Committee, an analytical report on the role that the Committee could play in view of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development⁵ and invites Member States to submit their views in time for inclusion in that report;

28. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

29. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the thirty-fifth session of the Committee and during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

30. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

31. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-sixth session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

32. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

33. *Further requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

Draft resolution II

PRINCIPLES RELEVANT TO THE USE OF NUCLEAR POWER SOURCES IN OUTER SPACE

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-fifth

⁵See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

session (A/47/20) and the text of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space as approved by the Committee and annexed to its report (*ibid.*, annex),

Recognizing that for some missions in outer space nuclear power sources are particularly suited or even essential owing to their compactness, long life and other attributes,

Recognizing also that the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should focus on those applications which take advantage of the particular properties of nuclear power sources,

Recognizing further that the use of nuclear power sources in outer space should be based on a thorough safety assessment, including probabilistic risk analysis, with particular emphasis on reducing the risk of accidental exposure of the public to harmful radiation or radioactive material,

Recognizing the need, in this respect, for a set of principles containing goals and guidelines to ensure the safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space,

Affirming that this set of Principles applies to nuclear power sources in outer space devoted to the generation of electric power on board space objects for non-propulsive purposes, which have characteristics generally comparable to those of systems used and missions performed at the time of the adoption of the Principles,

Recognizing that this set of Principles will require future revision in view of emerging nuclear power applications and of evolving international recommendations on radiological protection,

Adopts the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space as set forth below.

Principle 1. Applicability of international law

Activities involving the use of nuclear power sources in outer space shall be carried out in accordance with international law, including in particular the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.⁶

Principle 2. Use of terms

1. For the purpose of these Principles, the terms "launching State" and "State launching" mean the State which exercises jurisdiction and control over a space object with nuclear power sources on board at a given point in time relevant to the principle concerned.

2. For the purpose of principle 9, the definition of the term "launching State" as contained in that principle is applicable.

3. For the purposes of principle 3, the terms "foreseeable" and "all possible" describe a class of events or circumstances whose overall probability of occurrence is such that it is considered to encompass only credible possibilities for purposes of safety analysis. The term "general concept of defence-in-depth" when applied to nuclear power sources in outer space refers to the use of design features and mission operations in place of or in addition to active systems, to prevent or mitigate the consequences of system malfunctions. Redundant safety systems are not necessarily required for each individual component to achieve this purpose. Given the special requirements of space use and of

⁶Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

varied missions, no particular set of systems or features can be specified as essential to achieve this objective. For the purposes of paragraph 2 (d) of principle 3, the term "made critical" does not include actions such as zero-power testing which are fundamental to ensuring system safety.

Principle 3. Guidelines and criteria for safe use

In order to minimize the quantity of radioactive material in space and the risks involved, the use of nuclear power sources in outer space shall be restricted to those space missions which cannot be operated by non-nuclear energy sources in a reasonable way.

1. General goals for radiation protection and nuclear safety

(a) States launching space objects with nuclear power sources on board shall endeavour to protect individuals, populations and the biosphere against radiological hazards. The design and use of space objects with nuclear power sources on board shall ensure, with a high degree of confidence, that the hazards, in foreseeable operational or accidental circumstances, are kept below acceptable levels as defined in paragraphs 1 (b) and (c).

Such design and use shall also ensure with high reliability that radioactive material does not cause a significant contamination of outer space.

(b) During the normal operation of space objects with nuclear power sources on board, including re-entry from the sufficiently high orbit as defined in paragraph 2 (b), the appropriate radiation protection objective for the public recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection shall be observed. During such normal operation there shall be no significant radiation exposure.

(c) To limit exposure in accidents, the design and construction of the nuclear power source systems shall take into account relevant and generally accepted international radiological protection guidelines.

Except in cases of low-probability accidents with potentially serious radiological consequences, the design for the nuclear power source systems shall, with a high degree of confidence, restrict radiation exposure to a limited geographical region and to individuals to the principal limit of 1 mSv in a year. It is permissible to use a subsidiary dose limit of 5 mSv in a year for some years, provided that the average annual effective dose equivalent over a lifetime does not exceed the principal limit of 1 mSv in a year.

The probability of accidents with potentially serious radiological consequences referred to above shall be kept extremely small by virtue of the design of the system.

Future modifications of the guidelines referred to in this paragraph shall be applied as soon as practicable.

(d) Systems important for safety shall be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with the general concept of defence-in-depth. Pursuant to this concept, foreseeable safety-related failures or malfunctions must be capable of being corrected or counteracted by an action or a procedure, possibly automatic.

The reliability of systems important for safety shall be ensured, *inter alia*, by redundancy, physical separation, functional isolation and adequate independence of their components.

Other measures shall also be taken to raise the level of safety.

2. Nuclear reactors

(a) Nuclear reactors may be operated:

- (i) On interplanetary missions;
- (ii) In sufficiently high orbits as defined in paragraph 2 (b);
- (iii) In low-Earth orbits if they are stored in sufficiently high orbits after the operational part of their mission.

(b) The sufficiently high orbit is one in which the orbital lifetime is long enough to allow for a sufficient decay of the fission products to approximately the activity of the actinides. The sufficiently high orbit must be such that the risks to existing and future outer space missions and of collision with other space objects are kept to a minimum. The necessity for the parts of a destroyed reactor also to attain the required decay time before re-entering the Earth's atmosphere shall be considered in determining the sufficiently high orbit altitude.

(c) Nuclear reactors shall use only highly enriched uranium 235 as fuel. The design shall take into account the radioactive decay of the fission and activation products.

(d) Nuclear reactors shall not be made critical before they have reached their operating orbit or interplanetary trajectory.

(e) The design and construction of the nuclear reactor shall ensure that it can not become critical before reaching the operating orbit during all possible events, including rocket explosion, re-entry, impact on ground or water, submersion in water or water intruding into the core.

(f) In order to reduce significantly the possibility of failures in satellites with nuclear reactors on board during operations in an orbit with a lifetime less than in the sufficiently high orbit (including operations for transfer into the sufficiently high orbit), there shall be a highly reliable operational system to ensure an effective and controlled disposal of the reactor.

3. Radioisotope generators

(a) Radioisotope generators may be used for interplanetary missions and other missions leaving the gravity field of the Earth. They may also be used in Earth orbit if, after conclusion of the operational part of their mission, they are stored in a high orbit. In any case ultimate disposal is necessary.

(b) Radioisotope generators shall be protected by a containment system that is designed and constructed to withstand the heat and aerodynamic forces of re-entry in the upper atmosphere under foreseeable orbital conditions, including highly elliptical or hyperbolic orbits where relevant. Upon impact, the containment system and the physical form of the isotope shall ensure that no radioactive material is scattered into the environment so that the impact area can be completely cleared of radioactivity by a recovery operation.

Principle 4. Safety assessment

1. A launching State as defined in principle 2, paragraph 1, at the time of launch shall, prior to the launch, through cooperative arrangements, where relevant, with

those which have designed, constructed or manufactured the nuclear power source, or will operate the space object, or from whose territory or facility such an object will be launched, ensure that a thorough and comprehensive safety assessment is conducted. This assessment shall cover as well all relevant phases of the mission and shall deal with all systems involved, including the means of launching, the space platform, the nuclear power source and its equipment and the means of control and communication between ground and space.

2. This assessment shall respect the guidelines and criteria for safe use contained in principle 3.

3. Pursuant to article XI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the results of this safety assessment, together with, to the extent feasible, an indication of the approximate intended time-frame of the launch, shall be made publicly available prior to each launch, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be informed on how States may obtain such results of the safety assessment as soon as possible prior to each launch.

Principle 5. Notification of re-entry

1. Any State launching a space object with nuclear power sources on board shall in a timely fashion inform States concerned in the event this space object is malfunctioning with a risk of re-entry of radioactive materials to the Earth. The information shall be in accordance with the following format:

(a) System parameters:

- (i) Name of launching State or States, including the address of the authority which may be contacted for additional information or assistance in case of accident;
- (ii) International designation;
- (iii) Date and territory or location of launch;
- (iv) Information required for best prediction of orbit lifetime, trajectory and impact region;
- (v) General function of spacecraft;

(b) Information on the radiological risk of nuclear power source(s):

- (i) Type of nuclear power source: radioisotope/reactor;
- (ii) The probable physical form, amount and general radiological characteristics of the fuel and contaminated and/or activated components likely to reach the ground. The term "fuel" refers to the nuclear material used as the source of heat or power.

This information shall also be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The information, in accordance with the format above, shall be provided by the launching State as soon as the malfunction has become known. It shall be updated as frequently as practicable and the frequency of dissemination of the updated information shall increase as the anticipated time of re-entry into the dense layers of the Earth's atmosphere approaches so that the international community will be informed of the situation and will have suffi-

cient time to plan for any national response activities deemed necessary.

3. The updated information shall also be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the same frequency.

Principle 6. Consultations

States providing information in accordance with principle 5 shall, as far as reasonably practicable, respond promptly to requests for further information or consultations sought by other States.

Principle 7. Assistance to States

1. Upon the notification of an expected re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere of a space object containing a nuclear power source on board and its components, all States possessing space monitoring and tracking facilities, in the spirit of international cooperation, shall communicate the relevant information that they may have available on the malfunctioning space object with a nuclear power source on board to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the State concerned as promptly as possible to allow States that might be affected to assess the situation and take any precautionary measures deemed necessary.

2. After re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere of a space object containing a nuclear power source on board and its components:

(a) The launching State shall promptly offer and, if requested by the affected State, provide promptly the necessary assistance to eliminate actual and possible harmful effects, including assistance to identify the location of the area of impact of the nuclear power source on the Earth's surface, to detect the re-entered material and to carry out retrieval or clean-up operations;

(b) All States, other than the launching State, with relevant technical capabilities and international organizations with such technical capabilities shall, to the extent possible, provide necessary assistance upon request by an affected State.

In providing the assistance in accordance with subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, the special needs of developing countries shall be taken into account.

Principle 8. Responsibility

In accordance with article VI of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, States shall bear international responsibility for national activities involving the use of nuclear power sources in outer space, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that such national activities are carried out in conformity with that Treaty and the recommendations contained in these Principles. When activities in outer space involving the use of nuclear power sources are carried on by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with the aforesaid Treaty and the recommendations contained in these Principles shall be borne both by the international organization and by the States participating in it.

Principle 9. Liability and compensation

1. In accordance with article VII of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration

and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, and the provisions of the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects,⁷ each State which launches or procures the launching of a space object and each State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched shall be internationally liable for damage caused by such space objects or their component parts. This fully applies to the case of such a space object carrying a nuclear power source on board. Whenever two or more States jointly launch such a space object, they shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused, in accordance with article V of the above-mentioned Convention.

2. The compensation that such States shall be liable to pay under the aforesaid Convention for damage shall be determined in accordance with international law and the principles of justice and equity, in order to provide such

reparation in respect of the damage as will restore the person, natural or juridical, State or international organization on whose behalf a claim is presented to the condition which would have existed if the damage had not occurred.

3. For the purposes of this principle, compensation shall include reimbursement of the duly substantiated expenses for search, recovery and clean-up operations, including expenses for assistance received from third parties.

Principle 10. Settlement of disputes

Any dispute resulting from the application of these Principles shall be resolved through negotiations or other established procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Principle 11. Review and revision

These Principles shall be reopened for revision by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space no later than two years after their adoption.

⁷Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/610, para. 12). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/67 and 47/68.⁸

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 19 January 1993, the General Assembly, after consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, appointed the Czech Republic as a member of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with immediate effect, to fill the seat vacated by the former Czechoslovakia, which had ceased to exist as at 1 January 1993 (see decision 47/321⁹).

⁸Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.

⁹Ibid., vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/20	Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 20
A/47/383	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/SPC/47/L.5	Draft resolution	See A/47/610, paras. 6, 7 and 12, draft resolution I
A/SPC/47/L.6	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 6 and 12, draft resolution II

GENERAL
ASSEMBLYANNEXES
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 73: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 9th to 12th and 27th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72.

DOCUMENT A/47/611

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[7 December 1992]

1. The item entitled "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 46/46 A to K of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 73, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 9th to 12th and 27th meetings, from 2 to 5 and on 25 November 1992.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At its 9th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee heard a statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

6. In the course of his statement, the Commissioner-General introduced his report, which appears as document A/47/13.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Norway, in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, introduced the report of the Working Group (A/47/576).

Consideration of proposals

8. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered 11 draft resolutions, as set forth below.

9. At the 27th meeting, on 25 November, the representatives of the United States of America and the Russian Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.14

10. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.14) entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", sponsored by his delegation.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.14 by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 37 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Re-

public, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.15

12. At the 27th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.15) entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

13. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.15.

14. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.15 without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution B).

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.16

15. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Sweden introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.16) entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Sweden.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.16 without a vote (see para. 37 below, draft resolution C).

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.17

17. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.17) entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.17 by a recorded vote of 122 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 37 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.18

19. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.18) entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

20. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.18.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.18 by a recorded vote of 119 to 2 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.19

22. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.19) entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei

Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.19 by a recorded vote of 86 to 22, with 14 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Greece, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.20

24. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.20) entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.20 by a recorded vote of 87 to 2, with 32 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.21

26. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.21) entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.21 by a recorded vote of 85 to 2, with 34 abstentions (see para. 37 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.22

28. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.22) entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, the Sudan and Zambia.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.22 by a recorded vote of 119 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 37 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada,

Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Russian Federation.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.23

30. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.23) entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

31. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.23.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.23 by a recorded vote of 119 to 2, with 1 abstention (see para. 37 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Russian Federation.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.24

33. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.24) entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territories", sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan and Zambia.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.24 by a recorded vote of 119 to 2 (see para. 37 below, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

35. Following the voting on the draft resolutions, the representatives of Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Bolivia made statements in explanation of vote.

36. The observer of Palestine made a statement.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

37. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A to K below:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/46 A of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and to private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) (A/47/413, annex), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1993;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

6. *Notes with profound concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 1996, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 46/46 B of 9 December 1991 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,¹ and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group (A/47/576),

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/46 C of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 46/46 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the

¹ A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989, 45/73 D of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 D of 9 December 1991,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/488),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

1. *Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;*

2. *Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;*

3. *Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D and 46/46 D;*

4. *Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;*

5. *Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;*

6. *Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;*

7. *Requests the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;*

8. *Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.*

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987, 43/57 E of 6 December 1988, 44/47 E of 8 December 1989, 45/73 E of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 E of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/489),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of the obligation of Israel under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;*

2. *Requests the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;*

4. *Also requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 1 above.*

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988, 44/47 F of 8 December 1989, 45/73 F of 11 December 1990, 46/46 F of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/490),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

Deeply concerned about the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F, 45/73 F and 46/46 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987, 43/57 G of 6 December

1988, 44/47 G of 8 December 1989, 45/73 G of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 G of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/491),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and is inadmissible;

2. *Considers* any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. *Strongly deplors* the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Calls once more upon* Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the compliance of Israel with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988, 44/47 H of 8 December 1989, 45/73 H of 11 December 1990, 46/46 H of 9 December 1991 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/438),

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992 (A/47/413, annex),

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

²Resolution 217 A (III).

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report,³ and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Deplores the refusal of Israel to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling in particular recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Also recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/47 I of 8 December 1989, 45/73 I of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 I of 9 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),⁴ the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution

672 (1990),⁵ and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),⁶

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/492),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,⁸

Deeply distressed that, notwithstanding the improved security situation owing to the deployment of the Lebanese army, the Palestinian and Lebanese population are still suffering from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and from other hostile acts,

1. Holds Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁷

2. Calls upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. Strongly urges the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988,⁴ 31 October 1990⁵ and 9 April 1991;⁶

4. Urges the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue their efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967;

5. Calls once again upon Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law;

³S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

⁶S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

⁷United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

⁸Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

³Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

⁴S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to the responsibility of the latter for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

J

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 J of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/601),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/47 K of 8 December 1989, 45/73 K of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 K of 9 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),⁴ the report dated 31 October 1990, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 672 (1990),⁵ and the report dated 9 April 1991, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 681 (1990),⁶

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/493),

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 (A/47/13),

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 111 of that report, in which it is stated that during the reporting period "there were 117 incursions into Agency installations by members of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and 210 such incursions in the Gaza Strip" and that "the Agency recorded 94 incidents in which the Agency's clinic and hospital premises were entered" and that "on 26 November 1991, border police personnel fired tear gas into the [Agency's] girls' school in Shu'fat camp in the West Bank, necessitating medical treatment for affected students and teachers, including two pregnant teachers who required hospital treatment",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. *Condemns* the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. *Deplors* the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to K submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/611, para. 37). Draft resolutions B and C were adopted without a vote and draft resolutions A and D to K were adopted by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A by 136 to none, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution D by 139 to none, with 1 abstention; draft resolution E by 138 to 2; draft resolution F by 103 to 24, with 14 abstentions; draft resolution G by 103 to 2, with 37 abstentions; draft resolution H by 100 to 2, with 39 abstentions; draft resolution I by 138 to 2, with 1 abstention; draft resolution J by 139 to 2, with 1 abstention; and draft resolution K by 141 to 2. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/69 A to K.⁹

⁹See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/13	Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (1 July 1991–30 June 1992)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13</i>
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992</i> , document S/23563
A/47/413	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	
A/47/438	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 H	
A/47/488	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 D	
A/47/489	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 E	
A/47/490	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 F	
A/47/491	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 G	
A/47/492	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 I	
A/47/493	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 K	
A/47/507-S/24630	Letter dated 6 October 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for October, November and December 1992, document S/24630
A/47/526-S/24659	Letter dated 12 October 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24659
A/47/576	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
A/47/601	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 J	
A/47/805-S/24983	Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24983
A/47/829-S/24997	Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24997
A/47/843-S/25016	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/25016
A/47/858-S/25075	Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993</i> , document S/25075
A/47/882-S/25242	Letter dated 4 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/25242
A/47/888-S/25282	Letter dated 11 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/25282

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/890-S/25294	Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25294
A/47/892-S/25309	Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25309
A/47/909-S/25458	Letter dated 22 March 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25458
A/47/919-S/25511	Letter dated 1 April 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1993</i> , document S/25511
A/SPC/47/L.14	Draft resolution	See A/47/611, paras. 10 and 37, draft resolution A
A/SPC/47/L.15	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 12 and 37, draft resolution B
A/SPC/47/L.16	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 15 and 37, draft resolution C
A/SPC/47/L.17	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 17 and 37, draft resolution D
A/SPC/47/L.18	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 19 and 37, draft resolution E
A/SPC/47/L.19	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 22 and 37, draft resolution F
A/SPC/47/L.20	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 24 and 37, draft resolution G
A/SPC/47/L.21	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 26 and 37, draft resolution H
A/SPC/47/L.22	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 28 and 37, draft resolution I
A/SPC/47/L.23	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 30 and 37, draft resolution J
A/SPC/47/L.24	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 33 and 37, draft resolution K

GENERAL
ASSEMBLYANNEXES
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 74: Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 24th to 27th meetings, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73.

DOCUMENT A/47/612

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[8 December 1992]

1. The item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/47 A of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 74, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 24th to 27th meetings, from 23 to 25 November 1992.

4. The Committee had before it the following reports:
[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. Also before the Committee were the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

6. At the 24th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, introduced the report of the Special Committee (A/47/509).

Consideration of proposals

7. In the course of its deliberations, the Special Political Committee considered seven draft resolutions, as set forth below.

8. At the 27th meeting, on 25 November, the representatives of the United States of America and the Russian

Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.25

9. At the 27th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.25), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.25 by a recorded vote of 74 to 6, with 43 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Romania, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica,

Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.26

11. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.26), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.26 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 123 to 1. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: None.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,

Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay, Russian Federation, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.27

13. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.27), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by India.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.27 by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Micronesia (Federated States of), Russian Federation, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.28

15. At the 27th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.28), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Mada-

gascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by India.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.28 by a recorded vote of 118 to 2, with 3 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay,¹ Russian Federation.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.29

17. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.29), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia, subsequently joined by India.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.29 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nor-

way, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay,¹ Russian Federation, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.30

19. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.30), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Pakistan.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.30 by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 5 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Côte d'Ivoire, Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay,¹ Russian Federation, United States of America.

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.31

21. At the 27th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.31), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zambia.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.31 by a recorded vote of 116 to 2, with 5 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

¹The representative of Paraguay subsequently indicated that his delegation had not intended to participate in the vote on draft resolutions A/SPC/47/L.28 through L.31.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay¹, Russian Federation.

23. Following the vote on all the draft resolutions, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Austria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), Australia, Canada, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Sweden, Norway and Uruguay.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

24. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of resolutions A to G below:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²

Aware of the uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned about the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of their continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

²Resolution 217 A (III).

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, in paragraph 6 of which the Council requested "the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to develop further the idea, expressed in his report, of convening a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the said Convention to discuss possible measures that might be taken by them under the Convention and, for this purpose, to invite the Parties to submit their views on how the idea could contribute to the goals of the Convention, as well as on other relevant matters, and to report thereon to the Council",

Recalling also all its resolutions on the subject, the most recent of which was resolution 46/47 A of 9 December 1991,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including its resolutions 1992/1, 1992/2 A and B, 1992/3 and 1992/4 of 14 February 1992 and 1992/70 of 4 March 1992,⁴

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/47/76, A/47/262 and A/47/509), which contain, inter alia, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁵ 31 October 1990,⁶ 9 April 1991⁷ and 23 October 1992 (A/47/545),

1. *Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;*

2. *Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to those territories;*

3. *Reaffirms the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;*

³United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

⁴See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁵S/19443; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19443.

⁶S/21919 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990*, document S/21919.

⁷S/22472; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22472.

4. *Condemns* the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ and other applicable international instruments, and condemns in particular those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

5. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

6. *Condemns*, in particular, the Israeli policies and practices of collective punishment, destruction and demolition of houses, use of undercover units as death squads and ill-treatment and torture of prisoners;

7. *Strongly condemns* the imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

8. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly prohibiting Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, preventing Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, denying the right of return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, forcing Hebrew on Syrian students, imposing courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance and dismissing teachers, all in clear violation of the Convention;³

9. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in the occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

10. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

11. *Reaffirms* that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

13. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

14. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

15. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 thereof, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, that might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

17. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

18. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

20. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, return immediately all documents and papers that were taken away from the Sharia Islamic Court in occupied Jerusalem, to the officials of the said Court;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 17 above to Member States;

(d) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, *inter alia*, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling further its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987, 43/58 B of 6 December 1988, 44/48 B of 8 December 1989, 45/74 B of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 B of 9 December 1991,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁵ 31 October 1990⁶ and 9 April 1991,⁷ and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992 (A/47/546),

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Convention,³

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns once again* the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

3. *Strongly demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention and comply with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987, 43/58 C of 6 December 1988, 44/48 C of 8 December 1989, 45/74 C of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 C of 9 December 1991,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern about the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁵ 31 October 1990⁶ and 9 April 1991,⁷ and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992 (A/47/547),

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ is applicable to all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Determines* that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. *Strongly deplors* the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. *Demands* that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the said Convention;³

4. *Demands once more* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. *Urgently calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 D of 8 December 1989, 45/74 D of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 D of 9 December 1991,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/47/76, A/47/262 and A/47/509),

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988⁵ and 31 October 1990,⁶ and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992 (A/47/548),

1. *Deplores* the arbitrary detention or imprisonment by Israel of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance to occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989, 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990, 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990, 694 (1991) of 24 May 1991 and 726 (1992) of 6 January 1992,

Recalling also the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁵ 31 October 1990⁶ and 9 April 1991,⁷ and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992 (A/47/549),

Recalling further the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

"Article 1

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."

"Article 49

"Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive ...",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Convention to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

1. *Strongly deplores* the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by its authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 F of 8 December 1989, 45/74 F of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 F of 9 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992 (A/47/550),

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³

Reaffirming the applicability of that Convention to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly

Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decisions;

2. *Condemns* the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its attempts forcibly to impose Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations by Israel of the Convention;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³

Deeply concerned about the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, directed against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, 673 (1990) of 24 October 1990 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16

December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988, 44/2 of 6 October 1989, 44/48 G of 8 December 1989, 45/74 G of 11 December 1990 and 46/47 G of 9 December 1991,

Recalling further the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1988,⁵ 31 October 1990⁶ and 9 April 1991,⁷ and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 October 1992 (A/47/551),

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Condemns* Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculty members in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. *Also condemns* the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Convention;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures taken against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A to G submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/612, para. 24), by recorded votes as follows: draft resolution A by 83 to 5, with 55 abstentions; paragraph 1 of draft resolution B by 143 to 1, with 1 abstention, and draft resolution B as a whole by 141 to 1, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution C by 143 to 1, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution D by 142 to 2, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution E by 143 to 1, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution F by 142 to 1, with 4 abstentions; and draft resolution G by 143 to 2, with 4 abstentions. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/70 A to G.⁸

³See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/76	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (23 August-30 November 1991)	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992</i> , document S/23563
A/47/123-S/23721	Letter dated 16 March 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/23721
A/47/129-S/23740	Letter dated 20 March 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/23740
A/47/139-S/23770	Letter dated 1 April 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1992</i> , document S/23770
A/47/174-S/23841	Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/23841
A/47/230-S/24012	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24012
A/47/238-S/24054	Letter dated 2 June 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24054
A/47/255 and Corr.1	Letter dated 3 June 1992 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General	
A/47/262	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (1 December 1991-29 February 1992)	
A/47/330-S/24290	Letter dated 15 July 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for July, August and September 1992</i> , document S/24290
A/47/348-S/24351	Letter dated 27 July 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24351
A/47/507-S/24630	Letter dated 6 October 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Supplement for October, November and December 1992</i> , document S/24630
A/47/509	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the 24th report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	
A/47/526-S/24659	Letter dated 12 October 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24659
A/47/545	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 A	
A/47/546	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 B	
A/47/547	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 C	
A/47/548	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 D	
A/47/549	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 E	
A/47/550	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 F	
A/47/551	Report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/47 G	
A/47/592-S/24718	Letter dated 26 October 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Fifth Extraordinary Session, held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24718
A/47/805-S/24983	Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24983
A/47/829-S/24997	Letter dated 21 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24997
A/47/843-S/25016	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/25016

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/845-S/25020	Letter dated 24 December 1992 from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué and the Abu Dhabi Declaration, adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its thirteenth session, held at Abu Dhabi from 21 to 23 December 1992.	Ibid., document S/25020
A/47/855	Letter dated 6 January 1993 from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Secretary-General	
A/47/858-S/25075	Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., <i>Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1993</i> , document S/25075
A/47/882-S/25242	Letter dated 4 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25242
A/47/888-S/25282	Letter dated 11 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25282
A/47/890-S/25294	Letter dated 16 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25294
A/47/892-S/25309	Letter dated 18 February 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25309
A/47/909-S/25458	Letter dated 22 March 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., document S/25458
A/47/919-S/25511	Letter dated 1 April 1993 from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General	Ibid., <i>Supplement for April, May and June 1993</i> , document S/25511
A/SPC/47/L.25	Draft resolution	See A/47/612, paras. 9 and 24, draft resolution A
A/SPC/47/L.26	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 11 and 24, draft resolution B
A/SPC/47/L.27	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 13 and 24, draft resolution C
A/SPC/47/L.28	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 15 and 24, draft resolution D
A/SPC/47/L.29	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 17 and 24, draft resolution E
A/SPC/47/L.30	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 19 and 24, draft resolution F
A/SPC/47/L.31	<i>Idem</i>	Ibid., paras. 21 and 24, draft resolution G

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Official Records

ANNEXES
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 75: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 14th to 18th and 22nd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 40th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th meeting. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74.

DOCUMENT A/47/613

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[7 December 1992]

1. The item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 75, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 14th to 18th and 22nd meetings, from 10 to 13 and on 16 and 20 November 1992.

4. The Special Political Committee had before it the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/47/253), as well as the special report of that Committee (A/47/386) based on its initial discussion during August 1992 of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111).

5. The Committee also had before it the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 46/48, on the collection of information on peace-keeping training and similar activities (A/47/597), and the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/48 on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers (A/47/604).

6. The Committee also had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

7. At the 14th meeting, on 10 November 1992, the representative of Nigeria, in his capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, intro-

duced the two reports of the Special Committee (A/47/253 and A/47/386).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.7

8. At its 14th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.7) entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

9. At the 16th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced the draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.7).

10. On 20 November, the Secretary-General, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, submitted a statement (A/SPC/47/L.11) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.7.

11. At its 22nd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.7 without a vote (see para. 20 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.8

12. At its 14th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.8) entitled "Protection of peace-keeping personnel", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.

13. At the same meeting, it was announced that India and Lesotho had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

14. At the 15th meeting, on 11 November, it was announced that El Salvador and Luxembourg had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

15. At the 16th meeting, it was announced that Belarus, Bolivia, Colombia, Croatia, the Niger, Peru, the Philippines and the United States of America had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced the draft resolution (A/SPC/47/L.8). In the course of his introduction, he orally amended the texts of paragraphs 7 and 8 to read as follows:

"7. *Recommends* that, in appropriate cases, the Security Council might make it clear to the parties when authorizing a new peace-keeping operation that it is prepared to take further steps in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations should the purpose of the operation systematically be frustrated by provocative attacks against United Nations personnel;

"8. *Also recommends* that the Security Council continue, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to collect and, where appropriate, to disseminate reliable information about attacks on the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;"

17. At the 17th meeting, on 13 November, it was announced that Costa Rica, the Republic of Korea and Romania had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

18. At the 22nd meeting, on 20 November, it was announced that Algeria, Kenya, Mauritania, Samoa and Venezuela had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.8 without a vote (see para. 20 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

20. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

I

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its recent sessions,

Convinced that peace-keeping operations are enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that the peacemaking activities of the Secretary-General and of organs of the United Nations, which are actions to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and reso-

lution of disputes and for maintaining international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require both increasing and better managed human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations and its peace-keeping operations and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/47/1) and, in particular, his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111),

Taking note also of the useful exchange of views on "An Agenda for Peace" during the inter-sessional meetings of the Special Committee devoted to that report (see A/47/386) and of the role of the Special Committee in carrying out further analysis and consideration, in particular as regards peace-keeping operations,

Recalling its debate on agenda item 10 during the forty-seventh session, and in particular the views expressed by Member States on "An Agenda for Peace",¹

Recalling also that in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 29 October 1992, on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",² the Council expressed support for, *inter alia*, the suggestions contained in paragraphs 51 and 52 of the report,

Having examined the reports of the Special Committee (A/47/253 and A/47/386),

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

Resources

2. *Notes* that only a small number of Member States have to date responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General on 21 May 1990 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urges Member States that have not yet replied to do so;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of improving the formulation of his questionnaire of 21 May 1990 and to recirculate the questionnaire on a regular basis;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to consider circulating a separate questionnaire on civil police and civilian experts whom Member States would be ready to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations;

5. *Urges* Member States to transmit promptly to the Secretary-General their replies to those questionnaires;

6. *Recommends* that the guidelines in the current questionnaire be developed and used subsequently in the "Notes for Guidance" in order to achieve a standard organization for type units;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to consult with and assist Member States in completing the questionnaires, with a

¹See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 31st, 32nd, 37th, 38th, 46th, 47th and 51st meetings (A/47/PV.31, 32, 37, 38, 46, 47 and 51).

²S/24728; see Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1992, p. 102.

view to ensuring commonality of approach and understanding;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote, based on the questionnaires, the establishment on a voluntary basis among Member States of a pool of resources, including military units, military observers, civil police, key staff personnel and humanitarian matériel, that might be made readily available to United Nations peace-keeping operations, subject to national approval;

9. *Encourages* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their willingness to provide forces or capabilities to the United Nations for peace-keeping operations and the type of units or capabilities that might be available at short notice, subject to overriding national defence requirements and the approval of the Governments providing them;

10. *Encourages* the Secretariat and those Member States which have indicated such willingness to enter into direct dialogue so as to enable the Secretary-General to know with greater precision what forces or capabilities might be made available to the United Nations for particular peace-keeping operations and on what time-scale;

11. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations to be given resources commensurate with its growing responsibilities in the area of peace-keeping, particularly with reference to the resources needed for the start-up phases of such operations;

Finances

12. *Recalls* that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, and reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

13. *Reiterates* the need to maintain the accepted principles and guidelines on the financing of all United Nations peace-keeping operations;

14. *Stresses* the need to delegate increased financial and administrative authority to Force Commanders, or Special Representatives for multi-component missions, in order to increase the missions' capacity to adjust to new situations and specific requirements;

15. *Encourages* consideration in the appropriate forums of the establishment of a reserve fund or other appropriate arrangement to improve the start-up financing of peace-keeping operations;

16. *Also stresses* the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States;

17. *Considers it important* that, in establishing future peace-keeping operations, financial questions should continue to be studied seriously, particularly at the planning stage, in order to ensure the most cost-effective and efficient conduct of such operations and strict control of their expenditures;

18. *Also considers it important* to contain financial expenditures of peace-keeping operations by determining, during initial planning, the levels of personnel, materials and technical equipment required, by early definition of the sequence of each operation, and by improved estimating, during the planning stage, of operational costs;

19. *Acknowledges* the competence of the General Assembly for the appropriation and apportionment of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations, and also acknowledges the importance of the Security Council members being informed of the cost implications of such operations;

20. *Emphasizes* the importance of making, from the standpoint of sources of financing, a clear distinction between peace-keeping operations themselves, and the provision to States and parties to a conflict, at their request, of other assistance from the specialized agencies and departments of the United Nations not an integral part of the operation;

21. *Considers* that in view of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,³ the issue of supplementing diversified financial resources, on terms acceptable to the Secretary-General, to the assessed contributions should be further studied in all the appropriate forums;

22. *Recognizes* the need for an augmentation of the strength and capability of military staff serving in the Secretariat and of civilian staff dealing more generally with peace-keeping matters in the Secretariat;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this subject as soon as possible; in that report he might consider the establishment in the Secretariat of an enhanced peace-keeping planning staff and an operations centre in order to deal with the growing complexity of initial planning and control of peace-keeping operations in the field;

24. *Urges* Governments of host countries to take all necessary measures to create conditions that will permit United Nations forces to be kept to a minimum, and equally urges them to provide, in accordance with their capacity, the greatest possible logistic and material support for these operations;

Organization and effectiveness

25. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as Chief Administrative Officer, to consider the necessary strengthening and reform of the Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, so that they can deal effectively and efficiently with the planning, launching, ongoing management and termination of peace-keeping operations;

26. *Welcomes* the creation of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and invites the Secretary-General to consider the creation of a unified, integrated structure within the Department to establish clear lines of responsibility and accountability, which are essential for the effective and efficient management of peace-keeping operations; in that regard, it requests the Secretary-General to consider whether relevant parts of the Field Operations Division should be transferred to that Department;

27. *Also welcomes*, in the light of the increasing use of civilian police in peace-keeping operations, the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a Senior Police Adviser;

28. *Requests* the Secretariat to consider, in due course, the utility of training guidelines for civilian specialized units, including civilian police;

29. *Encourages* all Member States to organize national or regional training programmes, to include cross-cultural

³A/46/600/Add.2.

education and relevant international humanitarian law in such programmes and to promote cooperation with other national and regional peace-keeping training programmes;

30. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat (A/47/604), and the information he has gathered on national peace-keeping training and similar activities, and requests him to issue a regularly updated list based upon national submissions;

31. *Invites* the Secretary-General to institute proper arrangements and procedures for providing additional personnel on a short-term basis in order to ensure that the Secretariat can respond effectively and efficiently to fluctuations in its workload, particularly when new operations are planned and launched;

32. *Reiterates* its invitation to the Secretary-General to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets, including operational and administrative matters, of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations;

33. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to review, with a view to streamlining procedures and enhancing effectiveness, the applicable United Nations financial and administrative regulations concerning peace-keeping operations;

34. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to consider means whereby Special Representatives/Force Commanders and other key personnel are identified at the earliest possible time;

35. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General conduct a study on how to prevent duplication of responsibilities of civilian and military staff personnel in the field, especially in the areas of supply, communication and transportation, and how to improve their interaction and cooperation in fulfilling the tasks assigned to them;

36. *Invites* the Secretary-General immediately to envisage the adoption of all necessary arrangements to define logistics doctrine and standard operational procedures combining civilian and military aspects in order to achieve the greatest possible efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and urges Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General in this exercise;

37. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to provide qualified military and civilian personnel to assist the Secretariat in the planning and management of peace-keeping operations;

38. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for reporting on peace-keeping operations and requests him to report periodically on the performance of all peace-keeping operations;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider establishing a training programme for key staff personnel of peace-keeping operations with a view to creating a pool of trained personnel with knowledge of the United Nations system and its working procedures;

40. *Requests* the Secretariat immediately to make all necessary arrangements for the reissue of *The Blue Helmets*⁴ in 1995;

41. *Recommends* that the Secretariat continue the existing practice of informal consultations with contributing States more directly interested, as appropriate, and that, especially for particularly large or complex operations, these informal consultations be held on a more frequent and regular basis, with a view to providing effective follow-up and support to the operation from its initial stage to its termination;

Development of peace-keeping

42. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping within the framework and provisions of the Charter, as requested by the Security Council at its meeting held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992;⁵

43. *Considers* that the concept of preventive peace-keeping, that is, the deployment of peace-keeping operations as a deterrent to a possible aggressor, requires development and clarification as a helpful tool for the United Nations in its pursuit of preventive diplomacy;

44. *Believes* that the Secretary-General should have the means to dispatch his own missions, with the consent of the parties concerned, where necessary in cooperation with regional organizations, and to evaluate the situation and develop his peacemaking activities as appropriate;

45. *Also believes* that the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991, is a valuable contribution to the Organization's preventive functions;

46. *Encourages* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with full and up-to-date information concerning tensions that could escalate into an international conflict;

47. *Believes*, in this connection, that the closest attention needs to be paid to the issue of applying the preventive potential of the United Nations more broadly and considers that the responsibilities of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General in this regard should be strengthened in accordance with the framework and provisions of the Charter;

48. *Recognizes* the importance of according special consideration to mechanisms and means of deterring a potential aggressor and procedures for a prompt and effective response to acts of aggression and threats to international peace and security, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

49. *Stresses* that the parties to a conflict have an obligation to respect the international status of United Nations operations and to refrain from encouraging or taking actions capable of disrupting or impeding United Nations personnel in the performance of their peace-keeping, peacemaking or humanitarian functions, in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations⁶ and status-of-forces agreements;

⁵See S/23500; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23500.

⁶Resolution 22 A (I).

⁴United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.I.18.

50. *Urges* all Governments of host countries and parties to a conflict to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel and to prevent any attempts on the life and health of those personnel;

51. *Considers* that, in the light of the ever-expanding role of peace-keeping operations, it is important that the United Nations, from planning through implementation of each operation, and on an ongoing basis, assess the risks to the safety and security of its units and personnel and take all necessary measures, including the elaboration of appropriate guidelines and procedures, to ensure the highest possible levels of that safety and security;

52. *Encourages* all regional and subregional organizations to promote the maintenance of peace, security and stability in their respective regions and, where applicable, work in cooperation with the United Nations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, contributing to peace-keeping operations there;

53. *Emphasizes* that any deployment of peace-keeping operations should be accompanied, as appropriate, by an intensification of coordinated political efforts by the States concerned, by regional organizations and by the United Nations itself as part of the political process for a peaceful settlement of the crisis situation or conflict in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter;

54. *Believes* that consideration might be given over the next few years to the elaboration of a universally acceptable text for a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include the main organizational and practical aspects involved and would contain recommendations on ways of enhancing the effectiveness of such operations;

55. *Takes note* of the establishment of an informal working group, open to all Member States, on "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111);

56. *Recommends* that, should any of the proposals contained in the present resolution result in budgetary implications for the biennium 1992-1993, such additional costs should be accommodated within the appropriation level approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/186 A of 20 December 1991;

57. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects;

58. *Encourages* the Special Committee to consider holding an inter-sessional meeting to consider at the earliest opportunity the recommendations relating to peace-keeping contained in "An Agenda for Peace";

59. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

60. *Invites* Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1993, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration by the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

61. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned

observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1993;

62. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

II

PROTECTION OF PEACE-KEEPING PERSONNEL

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the vital importance of the involvement of United Nations personnel in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, peace-building and humanitarian operations,

Noting with grave concern the growing number of fatalities and injuries among United Nations peace-keeping and other personnel resulting from deliberate hostile actions in areas of deployment,

Bearing in mind the concern of the Secretary-General over the safety of peace-keeping personnel expressed in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111, sect. VIII),

Recalling its resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions, as well as the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (see A/47/253, sect. III),

Having examined the special report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (A/47/386),

Noting relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Pays tribute* to the courage, commitment and idealism of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel in the field, who often work in difficult and dangerous circumstances;

2. *Resolutely condemns* any hostile actions against United Nations personnel, including deliberate attacks against United Nations peace-keeping operations, which have resulted in a disturbing number of casualties;

3. *Strongly demands* that host countries and all parties to a conflict take all measures possible to ensure the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;

4. *Reminds* Governments of host countries of their responsibility for the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel on their territory;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to conclude, if possible at the earliest stage of a peace-keeping operation, a status-of-forces agreement with the parties concerned, emphasizing their obligations to respect the international status of United Nations operations in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;⁶

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in planning future peace-keeping operations and in making recommendations for their deployment, to give particular attention to adequate protection for peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;

7. *Recommends* that, in appropriate cases, the Security Council might make it clear to the parties when authorizing a new peace-keeping operation that it is prepared to take further steps in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations should the purpose of the operation systematically

be frustrated by provocative attacks against United Nations personnel;

8. *Also recommends* that the Security Council continue, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to collect and, where appropriate, to disseminate reliable information about attacks on the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to study other measures to ensure the safety of peace-keeping and other United Nations personnel and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address the question of the safety of United Nations personnel in his periodic reports on ongoing peace-keeping operations.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions I and II submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/613, para. 20). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/71 and 47/72.⁷

⁷See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.*

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/89-S/23576	Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the concluding documents of the Second Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Prague on 30 and 31 January 1992	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992</i> , document S/23576
A/47/232 and Corr.1-S/24025 and Corr.1	Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for April, May and June 1992, document S/24025
A/47/253	Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	
A/47/335-S/24306	Letter dated 16 July 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration on the Yugoslav crisis adopted at the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement for July, August and September 1992, document S/24306
A/47/361-S/24370	Letter dated 29 July 1992 from the representative of Finland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change", agreed upon at the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24370
A/47/386	Special report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	
A/47/392-S/24461	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Czechoslovakia to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the decisions adopted by the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at its fifteenth session, held on 13 and 14 August 1992	<i>Ibid.</i> , document S/24461
A/47/597	Report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/604	<i>Idem</i>	
A/SPC/47/L.7	Draft resolution	See A/47/613, paras. 8 and 20, draft resolution I
A/SPC/47/L.8	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 12 to 15, 17, 18 and 20, draft resolution II
A/SPC/47/L.11	Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/47/L.7: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 10
	<i>Programme budget implications of the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/47/613</i>	
A/C.5/47/60	Note by the Secretary-General	
A/47/770	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

GENERAL
ASSEMBLYANNEXES
FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 76: Questions relating to information*

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*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee*, 18th to 23rd meetings, and corrigendum; *ibid.*, *Fifth Committee*, 40th meeting, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings*, 85th and 95th meetings. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75.

DOCUMENT A/47/614

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[8 December 1992]

1. The item entitled "Questions relating to information" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/73 of 11 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 76, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. The Special Political Committee considered the item at its 18th to 23rd meetings, from 16 to 20 November 1992.

4. The Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

5. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on questions relating to information to be chaired by one of the Committee's Vice-Chairmen.

6. At its 18th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information and by the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Information. The Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also made a statement.

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/SPC/47/L.9 and L.10

7. At the 19th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee had before it two draft resolutions (A/SPC/47/L.9 and L.10) submitted on 13 November by the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Information on behalf of its Bureau.

8. At the 23rd meeting, on 20 November, the Chairman of the Special Political Committee drew the Committee's

attention to document A/SPC/47/L.13, which contained the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/SPC/47/L.10.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolutions A/SPC/47/L.9 and L.10, without a vote (see para. 11 below, draft resolutions A and B).

*Candidacy for membership in the
Committee on Information*

10. At the 23rd meeting, the Chairman drew attention to paragraph 80 of the report of the Committee on Information (A/47/21), in which the Committee on Information decided, by consensus, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 79 to 81 members and to appoint the Republic of Korea and Senegal as members of the Committee. At the same meeting, the Special Political Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of that decision (see para. 12 below).

Recommendations of the Special Political Committee

11. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions A and B below:

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

A

*Information in service of humanity**The General Assembly,*

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information (A/47/21),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/47/462 and Corr.1),

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(a) Cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(b) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(c) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(d) Enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(e) Aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public, private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

- (i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;
- (ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national

and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

- (iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;
- (iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(f) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,¹ which should support both public and private media.

B

United Nations public information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information (A/47/21),

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/47/462 and Corr.1),

Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information,

Also reaffirming that the Secretary-General should ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the priority areas defined by the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information,

1. *Decides* to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and in this regard to ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(a) Continues to disseminate information about the activities of the United Nations in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies in accordance with the United Nations medium-term plan, the programme budget and their relevant revisions, pertaining, *inter alia*, to:

- (i) International peace and security;
- (ii) Disarmament;
- (iii) Peace-keeping operations and peacemaking;
- (iv) Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;

¹See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

- (v) The promotion and protection of human rights and in that context the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993;
 - (vi) The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
 - (vii) The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;
 - (viii) The promotion of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;²
 - (ix) Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;
 - (x) The least developed countries;
 - (xi) The environment and development;
 - (xii) The elimination of foreign occupation;
 - (xiii) The campaign against terrorism in all its forms in line with General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;
 - (xiv) International efforts against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking;
 - (xv) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
 - (xvi) Support for the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s³ and for the tremendous efforts of the African countries aimed at recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;
 - (xvii) International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa and, where necessary, the role of the United Nations in this context;
 - (xviii) United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, also including current developments in that region and the ongoing peace process;
- (b) Provides the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations in situations requiring immediate and special response;
- (c) Continues its efforts at promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and at strengthening the positive image of the system as a whole;
- (d) Continues its efforts to ensure timely production and dissemination of its mandated publications, in particular the *UN Chronicle*, the *Yearbook of the United Nations*, *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*, and continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;
- (e) Submits a report on continuous and major publications to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session, providing the following details:
- (i) The list of publications and their circulation figures;
 - (ii) Their cost;
 - (iii) The original language versions and the languages into which the publications were translated;
 - (iv) Target audiences, including, where possible, the intended end-use of the specific products;
- (f) Continues its briefings, assistance and orientation programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;
- (g) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructures of developing countries;
- (h) Continues its policies of cooperation with all agencies of the United Nations system, in particular with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (i) Continues its policies of cooperation with news agencies in and of the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the increasing demands now placed on the Department of Public Information in relation to media coverage of United Nations activities, to provide at the fifteenth session of the Committee on Information an assessment regarding:
- (a) Any measures considered appropriate to ensure that the working facilities provided for the media are fully adequate to meet present and future needs and, in this context, to consult with the Bureau of the Committee, spokespersons of the regional groups, the Group of Seventy-seven and China, in relation to the implementation of any significant measures in this regard;
- (b) The consideration of a greater framework of coordination within the Department of Public Information in relation to the provision of facilities and services for the media, such as the work of the Executive Media Service and the provision of accreditation services;
4. *Requests*, in this context, the Secretary-General to direct the Publications Board to develop criteria and review all publications and proposals for publications to ensure, *inter alia*, that each publication fulfils an identifiable mandate and need, is timely, does not duplicate other publications inside or outside the United Nations system, and is cost-effective, and that, before the publication is printed, it satisfies the criteria on the basis of which it was authorized, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information;
5. *Reaffirms* the importance attached by Member States to the role of United Nations information centres in effectively and comprehensively disseminating information about United Nations activities and the optimization of the resources allocated to the Department of Public Information;
6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to submit a detailed and comprehensive report on his plan of integrating United Nations information centres with other United Nations offices, while maintaining the functional autonomy of

²Resolution 44/25, annex.

³Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

the United Nations information centres and emphasizing that they should be fully operational, as provided for in relevant resolutions, to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session for its consideration of the different options available in this regard; in this context, consultations should take place on this matter through the informal mechanism composed of the Bureau of the Committee on Information and the spokespersons of regional groups, the Group of Seventy-seven and China, as was established in paragraph 1 (s) of General Assembly resolution 46/73 B of 11 December 1991;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in relation to the opening of new United Nations information centres and invites the Secretary-General, as well, to make such recommendations as he may judge necessary regarding the establishment and location of new United Nations information centres;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to study ways and means of redressing differences in the allocation of resources, in particular the differences of support, in relation to the financing of United Nations information centres in various countries and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session;

9. *Notes* the substantial contribution by the Government of Poland and requests the Secretary-General to finalize, in consultation with the Polish authorities, arrangements for a United Nations information component in Warsaw;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to implement fully its recommendations contained in resolution 46/73 B, including paragraphs 1 (l) and (m), regarding the establishment of a United Nations information centre in Sana'a, as well as the reactivation of the United Nations information centre in Tehran and the enhancing of the information centres in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, Dhaka and Bujumbura;

11. *Encourages* enhanced cooperation between the Department of Public Information and the University for Peace in Costa Rica as a focal point of promoting United Nations activities and disseminating United Nations information materials;

12. *Takes note* of the requests by Bulgaria, Gabon and Haiti for information components;

13. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to enhance the efficiency of and ensure full programme delivery of all segments currently produced by all regional radio units in the Department of Public Information;

14. *Encourages* the Department of Public Information to take into account, especially in the area of electronic media production, the various standards and systems used around the world, bearing in mind the need for harmonization and efficiency;

15. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to make every effort as a matter of particular urgency to create conditions and to make them more conducive to achieving parity by appropriate utilization of existing equipment in the press coverage of meetings in English and French;

16. *Decides*, as of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on the publication in the Arabic and Spanish languages, after each annual session of the General Assembly, of the press release containing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the results of the voting, through reallocation of resources from the budget of the Department of Public Information;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 January 1993, observations and suggestions on ways and means of furthering the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling them to develop their own information and communication capacities, freely and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session;

18. *Decides* on procedural grounds to refer to the Economic and Social Council, for its consideration, resolution 4.3 adopted on 6 November 1991 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-sixth session⁴ and contained in the relevant note by the Secretary-General;⁵

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session in 1993 on the results of the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fifteenth session in 1993 and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in 1993 on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in resolution 46/73 B;

21. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

12. The Special Political Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decides:

(a) To increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-nine to eighty-one members;

(b) To appoint the Republic of Korea and Senegal as members of the Committee on Information.

⁴United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-sixth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4.

⁵A/SPC/46/3, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted draft resolutions A and B submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/47/614, para. 11). For the final texts, see resolutions 47/73 A and B.⁶

At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the draft decision submitted by the Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 12)(see decision 47/424⁶).

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 19 January 1993, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, of Slovakia as a member of the Committee on Information, with immediate effect, to fill the seat vacated by the former Czechoslovakia, which had ceased to exist as at 1 January 1993 (see decision 47/322⁷).

⁶See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.*

⁷*Ibid.*, vol. II.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/21	Report of the Committee on Information	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 21</i>
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992</i> , document S/23563
A/47/120	Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the representative of Jamaica to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Third Inter-sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston on 19 February 1992	
A/47/462 and Corr.1 A/SPC/47/L.9	Report of the Secretary-General Draft resolution	See A/47/614, paras. 7 and 11, draft resolution A
A/SPC/47/L.10 A/SPC/47/L.13	<i>Idem</i> Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/SPC/47/L.10: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , draft resolution B
	<i>Programme budget implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Special Political Committee in document A/47/614</i>	
A/C.5/47/89	Report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates concerning the establishment of seven United Nations interim offices	
A/47/7/Add.16	Seventeenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
A/47/771	Report of the Fifth Committee	See annex fascicle, agenda item 104

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Official Records

ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 77: Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations*

DOCUMENT A/47/615

Report of the Special Political Committee

[Original: English]
[6 November 1992]

1. The item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly decision 46/415 of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda, as item 77, and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee for consideration and report.

3. At the 5th meeting of the Special Political Committee, on 26 October 1992, the Chairman proposed that, as no

member of the Committee had requested to speak on the item, consideration of it should be deferred until the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

4. In the absence of any objection, it was so decided.

Recommendation of the Special Political Committee

5. The Special Political Committee recommends that the General Assembly should include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted the recommendation made by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 3 of its report (A/47/615)(see decision 47/425¹).

*For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Special Political Committee, 5th meeting*, and corrigendum; and *ibid.*, *Plenary Meetings, 85th meeting*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 76*.

¹See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



ANNEXES

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Official Records

NEW YORK, 1992/1993

Agenda item 78: Development and international economic cooperation:*

- (a) Trade and development;
- (b) Food and agricultural development;
- (c) New and renewable sources of energy;
- (d) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;
- (e) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

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* For the records of the relevant meetings, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Second Committee, 3rd to 11th, 14th, 16th to 18th, 25th, 27th, 30th to 33rd, 40th and 42nd to 51st meetings, and corrigendum; ibid., Fifth Committee, 47th and 49th meetings, and corrigendum; and ibid., Plenary Meetings, 92nd and 93rd meetings*. For the prior consideration of the question, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 77*.

DOCUMENTS A/47/718 AND ADD.1 TO 6

Report of the Second Committee

DOCUMENT A/47/718

PART I OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[9 December 1992]

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session, as item 78, the item entitled:

"Development and international economic cooperation:

"(a) Trade and development;

"(b) Food and agricultural development;

"(c) New and renewable sources of energy;

"(d) Development of the energy resources of developing countries;

"(e) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee for consideration and report.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th to 18th, 25th, 27th, 30th to 33rd, 40th and 42nd to 51st meetings, on 9, 14, 20, 22 and 29 October, 4, 6, 9, 16, 18 to 20, 24, 25 and 30 November and 7, 9, 11 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/47/SR.10, 11, 14, 16-18, 25, 27, 30-33, 40 and

42-51). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee, on all the items allocated to it, at its 3rd to 9th meetings, from 5 to 8 October 1992 (see A/C.2/47/SR.3-9). An account of the Committee's consideration of the proposals before it is contained in parts II to VII of the report, as follows:

Part II of the report (A/47/718/Add.1): proposals submitted under no specific sub-item;

Part III of the report (A/47/718/Add.2): proposals submitted under sub-item (a);

Part IV of the report (A/47/718/Add.3): proposals submitted under sub-item (b);

Part V of the report (A/47/718/Add.4): proposal submitted under sub-item (c);

Part VI of the report (A/47/718/Add.5): proposal submitted under sub-item (d);

Part VII of the report (A/47/718/Add.6): proposals submitted under sub-item (e).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

[See the list of documents at the end of the present fascicle.]

4. At the 10th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Public Affairs and by the Director of the Science, Technology, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development.

5. At the 14th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Development Policy and Analysis Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development, the Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Arab States and Europe of the United Nations Development Programme, and the representative of the New York office of the regional commissions.

6. At the 16th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

7. At the 18th meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme made an introductory statement.

8. At the 27th meeting, introductory statements were made by the Director of the Development Policy and Analysis Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development and the Director of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office.

9. At the 31st meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made an introductory statement.

10. At the 42nd meeting, the Vice-President of the World Food Council made an introductory statement.

DOCUMENT A/47/718/ADD.1

PART II OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[17 December 1992]

Proposals submitted under no specific sub-item

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under agenda item 78 that were not related to a specific sub-item at its 25th, 30th, 45th, 46th and 49th to 51st meetings, on 29 October, 6, 24 and 25 November and 9, 11 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/47/SR.25, 30, 45, 46 and 49-51).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/47/L.3

2. By its decision 46/438 of 19 December 1991, the General Assembly had decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development", contained in document A/C.2/47/L.3. (For the printed text of the draft resolution, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/44/746/Add.11, para. 4.)

3. At its 50th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution until its fiftieth session (see para. 27 below, draft decision D).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.10 and L.86

4. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, and of China, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.10) entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries".

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee corrected the draft resolution by deleting the word "recommendations" at the end of the introductory part of paragraph 1.

6. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989, on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, and 45/192 of 21 December 1990, on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

"Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on the fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

"Recognizing the need to support strongly the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

"Concerned that the pronounced decline in the flow of resources in the last decade, severe external indebtedness, the long-term downward trend of commodity prices, continued protectionism and deteriorating terms of trade have resulted in a significant net transfer of resources from developing countries to developed countries over the past decade,

"Also concerned about the inability of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems,

"Noting the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document entitled 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment',¹

"Bearing in mind that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances in the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

"Also bearing in mind the involvement of transnational corporations in the transfer of financial resources to and from developing countries,

"Noting the call by the group of seven major industrialized countries at the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992, for a full examination of the options available for the forthcoming period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility (see A/47/375, annex I),

¹TD/364, part one, sect. A.

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries (A/47/404) and of the *World Economic Survey 1992*,² in particular chapter IV thereof entitled 'Saving, investment and the international transfer of resources',

"1. Urges the international community to take concrete measures to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries, taking into account the following:

"(a) Governments of developed countries should promote policies designed to address effectively instability and the adverse effects of large short-term shifts in the flow of financial resources;

"(b) Governments of developed countries should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; those developed countries that have not already done so should increase the official development assistance rate as quickly as possible in order to reach their internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product;

"(c) Developed countries should increase financial flows to assist developing countries in their diversification and adjustment efforts through, *inter alia*, an expansion of multilateral credits and foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

"(d) Developed countries should expedite the negotiations towards the realization of the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, taking into account the growing needs of an increasing number of eligible low-income countries for concessional finance;

"(e) In order to overcome the long-standing external indebtedness of developing countries, creditor countries should, *inter alia*, reduce the stock and service of debt sufficiently to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in indebted developing countries;

"(f) All Governments should work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to markets, especially for the exports of developing countries, whose terms of trade should be enhanced; in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

"(g) Producers and consumers of commodities should continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation; full and active cooperation in international commodity agreements and arrangements should be pursued with a view to achieving more efficient international commodity cooperation and assisting the diversification of the economies of commodity-dependent developing countries;

"(h) Governments should work towards an international financial framework that will provide a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis such as volatility in exchange rates and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

"(i) Intensified efforts should be made by industrialized countries to lower real interest rates in order to bring about a more favourable international economic environment and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

"(j) The developed countries should strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and investment and increase financial flows, particularly to developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and to report thereon in the *World Economic Survey 1993*;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At the 50th meeting, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.86) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "which leaves the developing countries" were changed to read "which leaves developing countries";

(b) At the end of the introductory part of paragraph 1, the word "recommendations" was deleted;

(c) In paragraph 1(c), the words "adequate flow of resources to the developing countries" were changed to read "adequate flow of resources to developing countries"; the words "that the developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitments" were changed to read "that developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitments"; and the words "reform efforts in the developing countries" were changed to read "reform efforts in developing countries".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.86, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution I).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.86, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.11

10. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf also of Afghanistan, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen, subsequently joined by Costa Rica, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.11) entitled "Assistance to Yemen".

11. At the 45th meeting, Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution II).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.12 and L.75

13. At the 25th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.12) entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)", which read as follows:

²United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider the question at its forty-seventh session, with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications thereof,

"Recalling also the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,³ which up to now have formed the main basis of international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

"Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁴ which has given impetus to human settlements as the physical framework for sustainable development, the proper management of which is a prerequisite to the attainment of overall sustainable development goals,

"Recognizing that environment and development are for the welfare of the human being and that, in implementing the consensus of the Rio Conference in the area of human settlements, the centre-piece of development must be the human being,

"Noting that since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, there have been important changes in the perception of human settlements problems and the solutions thereto, including, in particular, the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies,

"Noting with concern that in many developing countries the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

"Cognizant of the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries, leading to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations, and their adverse implications for the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as for their employment prospects,

"Convinced of the need in the present context to reassess and systematically review human settlements policies and programmes in the light of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

"Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics, such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and culture, in the development and application

of technology, planning and management in the area of human settlements,

"Noting the indicative external financial resource requirements for the implementation of the programmes contained in chapter 7 of Agenda 21⁵ and that the provision of such resources will enable the mobilization of resources locally,

"Stressing the need for strengthened international cooperation for urgent and effective measures for the transfer of technology to the developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, and for the development of appropriate technologies, including the promotion of technology research and policy reform,

"Stressing the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries to promote the transfer of technology, research, skill development and the use of endogenous capacity in developing countries,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) (A/47/360),

"1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

"2. Also decides that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, shall have the following objectives:

"(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis, with special attention to the needs and contributions of vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development have been hampered by exclusion and inequality, including the poor in general and women;

"(b) In the immediate term, to adopt a general statement of principles and commitments by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and formulate a related global plan of action suitable for guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

"(i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;

"(ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies that can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process, with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interests of major groups, particularly women;

"(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues in the field of technology, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation, and environmental infrastructure, that is, water-supply, sanitation and waste management;

³See Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

⁴See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

⁵Ibid., resolution 1, annex II.

- "(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;
 - "(v) An indication of overall resource requirements, including ways and means to mobilize the necessary human, financial and technical resources, within the framework of the enabling concept and the commitment of new and additional resources for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes, with due consideration given to the importance of self-reliance and innovative approaches, such as debt relief for human settlements;
 - "(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operational capabilities;
 - "(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;
- "3. *Affirms* that the Conference shall, *inter alia*:
- "(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;
 - "(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000⁶ and make recommendations for the attainment of its objectives by the target date;
 - "(c) Review the contribution to the implementation of Agenda 21 of national and international action in the area of human settlements;
 - "(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect the planning, development and management of human settlements, and make recommendations for future action at the national and international levels;
- "4. *Decides* to establish a preparatory committee of the General Assembly for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;
- "5. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of one week's duration in May/June 1993 and a final substantive session in 1995, both at United Nations Headquarters, and two additional substantive sessions, the first at Nairobi in early 1994 and the second at Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;
- "6. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographic representation, a chairman and other officers, comprising an appropriate number of vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

"7. *Notes with appreciation* the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host to the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, to establish an appropriate ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), with a unit in New York and another unit at Geneva, as appropriate, taking into account the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee regarding the preparatory process for the Conference and based on the principle of equitable geographic representation;

"9. *Decides* that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

"11. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

"(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

"(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

"12. *Requests* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

"14. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and non-governmental organizations concerned;

"15. *Requests* relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in and contribute to the Conference;

"16. *Stresses* the importance of holding regional and subregional conferences on human settlements, with the full cooperation of the regional commissions, and recommends that the results of such regional conferences be taken into account in the preparatory process for the Conference;

"17. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself shall be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting other on-

⁶Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

going activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

"18. *Also decides* to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

"19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of work of the Preparatory Committee;

"20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled 'United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)'."

14. At the 51st meeting, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.75) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised it by deleting the words "and women" at the end of paragraph 2(a).

15. The Committee had before it a statement (A/C.2/47/L.89) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution III).

17. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement.

Draft decision A/C.2/47/L.13

19. At the 30th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/47/L.13) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 27 below, draft decision II).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.44 and L.71

21. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.44) entitled "An agenda for development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution IV in paragraph 26 below, with the exception of the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs and the operative paragraph.]

"Stressing the need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

"Stressing also that the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic

Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,⁷ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,⁸ the Cartagena Commitment,¹ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,⁹ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s¹⁰ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁴ provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, on the basis of the objectives and agreements on development adopted by the Assembly, containing an analysis of and recommendations on ways to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to intensify the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to include therein, *inter alia*, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, taking into account the interrelationships among trade, finance, investment and technology."

22. At the 49th meeting, Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.71) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.71 without a vote (see para. 26 below, draft resolution IV).

24. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.71, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Documentation relating to the question of development and international economic cooperation

25. At its 51st meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the reports under item 78 on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 27 below, draft decision III).

Recommendations of the Second Committee

26. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to IV below:

Draft resolution I

NET TRANSFER OF RESOURCES BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of

⁷Resolution S-18/3, annex.

⁸Resolution 45/199, annex.

⁹Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

¹⁰Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989, on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, and 45/192 of 21 December 1990, on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988, and taking note of Agenda 21,⁵ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which address the question of the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the *World Economic Survey 1992*² in particular chapter IV thereof, entitled "Saving, investment and the international transfer of resources", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries (A/47/404),

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting the fact that the net transfer of resources to the developing countries has been positive for the past two years and that its future course depends on a supportive international economic environment and domestic efforts,

Concerned about the insufficiency of resources of most developing countries over the past decade, in particular their inadequacies of savings and investment, which leaves developing countries with serious shortfalls in financial resources for development,

Noting the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",¹

Bearing in mind that the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained growth and to narrow imbalances so as to enhance the ability of the developing countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

Noting the call by the group of seven major industrialized countries at the Munich Economic Summit, held from 6 to 8 July 1992, for a full examination of the options available for the forthcoming period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility (see A/47/375, annex I),

1. Stresses the need to enhance international efforts to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(a) The developed countries should consider increasing financial flows to assist the developing countries in

their diversification and structural adjustment efforts through, *inter alia*, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(b) Where appropriate, national economic measures that are conducive to capital formation should be taken by the developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources, including increasing domestic savings, raising investment and human resources development;

(c) Governments of the developed countries and of other countries in a position to do so should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, should agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; some developed countries have agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries, should agree to make their best effort to increase their level of official development assistance;

(d) The developed countries should expedite negotiations towards the realization of the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association;

(e) Since, in a large number of developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards the solution of the external debt problems of those countries;

(f) Governments should work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to all markets for the exports of the developing countries so as to ensure an increase in their export earnings; in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

(g) Producers and consumers of individual commodities should continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider participating actively in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

(h) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should cooperate more closely to achieve a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis, such as high volatility in exchange rates, and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

(i) Appropriate measures should be taken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create an international economic environment, to stabilize and lower real interest rates and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

(j) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly in the developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in respect of the net transfer of resources

between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those prepared by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the *World Economic Survey 1993*; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II

ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/283),

Recalling its resolutions 46/174 of 19 December 1991 and 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,¹¹

Noting the importance of implementing all relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, and relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also the social and economic challenges still facing Yemen as a result of unification, the return of Yemeni expatriates, the continuous flow of thousands of refugees from the Horn of Africa, in particular from Somalia, and recent natural disasters,

1. *Calls upon* States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to extend, as rapidly as possible, their assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with these challenges;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide assistance to the Government and people of Yemen in their efforts to find a solution to the serious situation created by these challenges and, especially, by the returnees and refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,³ and its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, as well as its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multi-disciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United

Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it,

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁴ which recognized the proper management of human settlements as a prerequisite to the attainment of the overall goals for sustainable development, the centre-piece of which must be the human being,

Convinced of the need to reassess and systematically review the multifaceted aspects of human settlement policies and programmes in the light of important changes in the perception of human settlements problems and the solutions thereto since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, particularly the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies, and in the light of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

Noting with concern that in many countries, especially many developing ones, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because, *inter alia*, of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries is contributing to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations, with adverse implications for the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as for their employment prospects,

Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics, such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and culture, in the development and application of technology, planning and management in the area of human settlements,

Fully aware of the need for adequate resources to address the problems of human settlements and for more effective policies, programmes and projects, including public/private partnerships, as appropriate, to address those problems, and of the importance of improved management at the national and local levels,

Noting that the provision of external financial resources needed to implement the programmes set forth in chapter 7 of Agenda 21⁵ would facilitate the mobilization of resources locally,

Stressing the need, for the implementation of Agenda 21, to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries,

Bearing in mind the need to take into consideration the work of other recent and planned United Nations conferences on related subjects,

¹¹See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13, (E/1991/34), annex I.*

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) (A/47/360),

1. *Decides* to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

2. *Also decides* that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, shall have the following objectives:

(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis, with special attention to the needs and contributions of women and vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development have been hampered by exclusion and inequality, which affect the poor in general;

(b) To adopt a general statement of principles and commitments and formulate a related global plan of action suitable for guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

- (i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;
- (ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies that can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process, with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interests of women and major groups;
- (iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues in the field of technology, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation, and environmental infrastructure, that is, water-supply, sanitation and waste management;
- (iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;
- (v) Proposals for mobilizing, nationally and internationally, the necessary human, financial and technical resources, taking into account the enabling concept and the commitment of new and additional resources, as well as funding from countries' own public and private sectors, for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes;
- (vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operational capabilities;
- (vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

3. *Affirms* that the Conference shall, *inter alia*:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to im-

plement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000⁶ and make recommendations for the attainment of its objectives by the target date;

(c) Review the contribution to the implementation of Agenda 21 of national and international action in the area of human settlements;

(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect the planning, development and management of human settlements, and make recommendations for future action at the national and international levels;

4. *Decides* to establish a preparatory committee of the General Assembly for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the preparatory process;

6. *Invites* non-governmental organizations, particularly those from developing countries and including those related to major groups, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process, and, to this end, *decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall formulate and adopt modalities for the accreditation and participation of those organizations, taking into account the procedures followed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. *Decides* that an organizational session of the Preparatory Committee of three days' duration shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in March 1993 and that two preparatory sessions should be held, the first early in 1994 at Geneva or in New York, and the second in conjunction with the 1995 session of the Commission on Human Settlements, with the detailed arrangements for the preparatory discussions to be determined at the organizational session;

8. *Also decides* that, in the event of there being a clear need for further preparatory discussions, an appropriate request might be made by the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly;

9. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host to the Conference, and *decides* that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

11. *Decides* that the host country shall be *ex officio* an officer of the Preparatory Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, to establish, through redeployment to the maximum extent possible and within existing resources, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

13. *Decides* that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

15. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

16. *Requests* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant inter-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and non-governmental organizations concerned;

19. *Recommends* that regional and subregional preparatory meetings should be held in conjunction with meetings of subregional and regional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible;

20. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose;

21. *Also decides* to establish a separate voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of work of the Preparatory Committee;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

Draft resolution IV

AN AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the

promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development (A/47/1, para. 105),

Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

Stressing also that the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,⁷ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,⁸ the Cartagena Commitment,¹ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,⁹ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,¹⁰ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development⁴ at the level of heads of State or government, which mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development, all together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated by its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by the Assembly, containing an analysis of and recommendations on ways to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the articles of agreement of the Bretton Woods institutions, and to include therein, *inter alia*, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, as well as his views on priorities among them, for the consideration of Member States.

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27. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decisions I to III below:

*Draft decision I*INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MONEY AND
FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly decides to defer until its fiftieth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/47/L.3).

*Draft decision II*LARGE-SCALE PELAGIC DRIFT-NET FISHING AND ITS IMPACT
ON THE LIVING MARINE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD'S
OCEANS AND SEAS

The General Assembly decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/487), and requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a further report on the implementation of its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991.

*Draft decision III*DOCUMENTS RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its third special session (A/47/25);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system (A/47/121);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa (A/47/279 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on structural change in the world economy: implications for energy use and air emissions (A/47/388);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on combating desertification and drought (A/47/393);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process (A/47/477).

DOCUMENT A/47/718/Add.2***PART III OF THE REPORT**

(Original: English)
[17 December 1992]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (a)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals relating to sub-item (a) (Trade and development) at its 40th, 42nd, 43rd and 48th to 51st meetings, on 16, 18 and 19 November and 7, 9, 11 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/47/SR.40, 42, 43 and 48-51).

*Incorporating document A/47/718/Add.2/Corr.1 dated 1 February 1993.

Consideration of proposals*Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.24*

2. At the 48th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.24) entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology".

3. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

4. Before action was taken on the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution I).

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.30 and L.82

6. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.30) entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,⁷ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,⁸ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,⁹ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,¹⁰ and the various agreements, especially Agenda 21,⁵ adopted during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

"Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,¹² on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly, and its resolution 45/261 of 3 May 1991, in which it decided to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

"Having considered the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment',¹ and noting with satisfaction the highly successful outcome of the eighth session of the Conference and the spirit of genuine cooperation and solidarity—the Spirit of Cartagena—that emerged therefrom,

"Expressing its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Colombia for the hospitality extended to the participants at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for the facilities for holding the session,

"Noting the importance of follow-up and of keeping under review the implementation of the policies and measures adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

"Emphasizing that the concerns of the developing countries about trade and development issues, the current world economic stagnation and the difficult trends of the devel-

¹²See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

opment environment deserve the continuous attention of the world community,

"Affirming the importance of achieving a sustained recovery of the world economy and a rapid expansion of international trade that is supportive of economic growth and development, in particular that of developing countries,

"Recognizing the leading role and responsibility of developed countries in promoting conditions conducive to world economic recovery and the promotion of sustained economic growth and development,

"Reaffirming, in this context, the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries owing to the fragility of their economies and their particular vulnerability to external shocks and natural calamities,

"Urging accordingly developed countries to take fully into account the international implications of their policy decisions, in particular the impact thereof on developing countries,

"Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, in particular areas of special importance to developing countries, and expressing deep concern that the current negotiating position of some developed countries does not permit a successful conclusion of such negotiations,

I

"1. Welcomes the results achieved by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, which are commensurate with the dimension of the problems confronting the world economy as a whole and, in particular, those of the developing countries;

"2. Endorses all commitments adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session and emphasizes the importance of the new partnership for development, initiated by the Conference at its eighth session, for developing common approaches related to the international economic agenda of the 1990s;

"3. Expresses its political will and responsibility with respect to ensuring that the agreed commitments embodied in the document entitled 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment'¹ are translated into reality;

"4. Welcomes the far-reaching institutional reform measures adopted by the Conference at its eighth session regarding the functions, intergovernmental machinery, methods of work and substantive orientations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and agrees that those measures are a valuable contribution to the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations launched by the General Assembly;

"5. Reaffirms the important role of UNCTAD as a principal organ of the General Assembly in the field of trade and development and as the most appropriate forum within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries;

"6. Welcomes the comprehensive refocusing of the substantive work of UNCTAD on four areas, namely, a

new partnership for development, global interdependence, paths to development and sustainable development, which should serve as a guide for pursuing the new lines of work, in particular on commodities, poverty alleviation, services development, economic cooperation among developing countries, investment and financial flows, privatization, trading opportunities for developing countries, investment, transfer of technology and trade efficiency;

"7. Requests UNCTAD to play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21,⁵ and, in this context, further requests UNCTAD to work closely and coordinate its activities with the Commission on Sustainable Development;

"8. Stresses that UNCTAD has an important role to play in facilitating and ensuring access, in particular by the developing countries, to scientific and technological information, and in the application of environmentally sound technologies that have an impact on the capacity-building efforts and development of the developing countries;

*"9. Stresses the important contribution that UNCTAD can make to sustainable development, *inter alia*, on trade-related environmental issues and policies, bearing in mind that trade-related policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of discrimination or protectionism or a disguised restriction on international trade, as this would affect the export and development efforts of the developing countries;*

"10. Requests the Trade and Development Board and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify their efforts towards the effective and full implementation of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference;

"11. Invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the requests addressed to them in the relevant parts of the commitments of the Conference at its eighth session;

II

"12. Takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session (A/47/15, vol. I), the first part of its thirty-ninth session (ibid., vol. II) and its first pre-session executive session;¹³

"13. Calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement at the national, regional and international levels the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-eighth session and the first part of its thirty-ninth session;

"14. Expresses its satisfaction with the action initiated by the Trade and Development Board for the implementation of the new institutional arrangements and of the substantive orientations agreed upon by UNCTAD, and welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992 on the follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session (see A/47/15, vol. I, sect. II);

"15. Takes note of the agreement by the Conference at its eighth session to suspend the existing Committees of the Trade and Development Board, with the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices;

¹³TD/B/EX(1)/4

"16. *Endorses* the establishment and the terms of reference of the new standing committees on commodities, poverty alleviation, economic cooperation among developing countries, and developing services sectors, and of the new ad hoc working groups on investment and financial flows, trade efficiency, comparative experiences with privatization, expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries, and the interrelationship between investment and technology transfer, as well as the convening of executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board aimed at strengthening its policy function;

"17. *Takes note* of the establishment by the Trade and Development Board of an ad hoc working group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament;

"18. *Welcomes* the streamlining and strengthening of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD and the improvement of methods of work aimed at providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for policy discussion, negotiation and decisions, as agreed at the eighth session of the Conference;

"19. *Notes* that the priorities assigned by the Trade and Development Board encompass new areas of work, including poverty alleviation, sustainable development, privatization, entrepreneurship, competitiveness and trade efficiency;

"20. *Endorses* the convening in 1994 of a United Nations international symposium of one week's duration on trade efficiency and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for that symposium;

"21. *Takes note* of the valuable contribution made by the Trade and Development Board, underpinned by the *Trade and Development Report, 1992*,¹⁴ to the understanding of issues concerning global interdependence and the international implications of macroeconomic policies, with particular reference to the recent evolution of development problems and prospects, and welcomes the outcome of the deliberations of the Board on this matter;

"22. *Also takes note* of the recognition on the part of the Trade and Development Board that transparent national mechanisms could be an important instrument in the fight against protectionism, and requests the Board to give attention to developments in this regard and to the provision of relevant technical cooperation by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to interested countries;

III

"23. *Calls upon* the international community to exert every effort to adopt and implement the measures necessary for the revitalization of the development process in the developing countries, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing international trade, sustained economic growth and development;

"24. *Urges* the developed countries to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and trade distorting measures, including reprehensible trade practices, and to take expeditious and concrete measures conducive, in particular, to promoting greater market access for exports of developing countries;

"25. *Urges* all countries, in particular developed countries, to reach a final agreement on the remaining issues of the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that the balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations is crucial, and is needed to fulfil responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the international trading system and to enhance significantly the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries;

"26. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round that are of particular concern to the developing countries;

"27. *Also invites* the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments regarding economic integration processes, taking into account that such processes should impart dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities, particularly for the developing countries."

7. A statement (A/C.2/47/L.45) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was circulated.

8. At the 50th meeting, Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.82) submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally corrected it, replacing the word "comparative" by the word "cooperative" in paragraph 1.

9. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/47/L.45 also applied to draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.82.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.82, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution II).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.82, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.30 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.31 and L.70

12. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.31) entitled "Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Same text as draft resolution III in paragraph 42 below, with the exception of the third and fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraph 2.]

"Welcoming the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the organization's institutional reforms, and reaffirming in this regard the mandate and important role of the Conference in the international trading system,

"Deeply concerned about the lack of progress in, and the still unclear prospects for the conclusion of, the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session,

¹⁴United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.D.7.

an updated report, taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, on the assumption that the Uruguay Round will have been concluded by that time."

13. At its 49th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.70) submitted by Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.31.

14. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.70 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution III).

16. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.70, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.31 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.32 and L.69

17. At the 42nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.32) entitled "Commodities", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 20 December 1964, as amended,¹² on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976, on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,¹³ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,¹⁴ and 155 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,¹⁵ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,¹⁶ and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,¹⁷ which entered into force on 19 June 1989, and taking note of a document entitled 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment',¹ adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

"Recalling also its resolutions 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/218 of 22 December 1989 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990,

"Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,²⁰ and welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21⁵ to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development,

"Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood,

"Concerned that the prevalence of declining real prices for most commodities is associated with instability and shortfalls in export earnings,

"Concerned also about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

"Convinced that convening a world conference on commodities could bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors, which would contribute to the shaping of a coherent international commodity strategy that would take into account the specific problems of selected commodity sectors (see A/47/398 and Corr.1, para. 21),

"Welcoming the agreed conclusions establishing the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities,

"1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/47/398 and Corr.1);

"2. Stresses that the solution to the commodity problem calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the spirit and the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

"3. Urges producers and consumers of individual commodities to continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to participate actively in international commodity agreements and arrangements in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

"4. Welcomes the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session with a view to convening a world conference on commodities, which could contribute to shaping a coherent international commodity strategy, and would, inter alia, promote increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information on investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities (see A/47/398 and Corr.1, para. 21), and facilitate direct contacts among the partners involved, and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to initiate feasibility studies and arrangements in order to prepare for the convening of a world conference on commodities at the earliest possible date;

"5. Expresses its conviction that supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets by improving the efficiency and transparency of price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges and the use of commodity price risk management instruments, and the creation of more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade, contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent developing countries to revitalize their development;

¹²See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

¹⁹United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

²⁰Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

"6. *Emphasizes* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that development in the commodity sector contributes effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty, and, in this context, stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include that information in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

"8. *Stresses* the urgent need to strengthen efforts to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries, and urges the Standing Committee on Commodities to pursue the issue of export-earning shortfalls and compensatory financing at its future sessions;

"9. *Reiterates once again its conviction* that more stable market conditions and fair prices for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, *inter alia*, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

"10. *Emphasizes that*, in line with Agenda 21,⁵ sustainable development of the commodity sector requires, *inter alia*, the reflection of environmental and resource costs in prices, improvements in the market access and competitiveness of natural products from developing countries, with environmental advantages, and improvements in their access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with environmental problems specific to commodity production and processing;

"11. *Urges once again* all the parties involved, especially those developed countries that have not yet done so, to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;²¹

"12. *Notes with satisfaction* the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, the voluntary contributions pledged by countries that are members of the Common Fund and the hope expressed by the member countries that further contributions will be forthcoming;

"13. *Notes that* the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities has started operations, and expresses the hope that further contributions to this Account will be forthcoming;

"14. *Invites* all members of the Common Fund for Commodities to exploit fully the resources of the Fund by submitting projects for enhancing the commodity sector;

"15. *Notes that it is the desire of the members of the Common Fund* that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities¹⁹ should do so as soon as possible;

"16. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session."

18. At its 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.69) submitted by Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.32.

19. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally amended draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69 by deleting, in paragraph 3, the words "the spirit and" after the words "bearing in mind".

21. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution IV).

22. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.69, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.32 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.33 and L.68

23. At the 40th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.33) entitled "Specific measures in favour of island developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Text of the first, second, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 to 5, 6(a), (d) and (e), 8, 10 and 12 identical to the first, second, sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1 to 5, 6(a), (d) and (e), 7, 9 and 11 of draft resolution V in paragraph 42 below.]

"Mindful of the fact that island developing countries are facing in the 1990s a changing international economic environment which will strongly affect their ability to achieve sustainable development, particularly in small island developing countries which have extremely open and volatile economies,

"6. Appeals to the international community:

(b) To maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries;

(f) To consider improving existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in redressing adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(g) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their administrative capacities and in satisfy-

²¹See GATT, *Focus Newsletter*, No. 41, October 1986.

ing their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(h) To avoid giving additional shocks to the economies of island developing countries through sudden alterations in aid and trade policy;

(i) To provide assistance to island developing countries to mitigate the consequences of global warming and sea-level rise;

"7. Calls upon the international community to consider improving measures, within existing trade arrangements, in favour of island developing countries, according to their special circumstances, taking into account particularly the special needs and problems of small island developing countries;

"9. Urges once again relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, including that envisaged in paragraph 10 above, to identify, within the appropriate inter-agency framework, the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries, in order to elaborate specific measures that the international community might take to address those problems;"

24. At its 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.68) submitted by Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.33.

25. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.68 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution V).

27. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Community).

28. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.68, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.33 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.35 and Rev.1

29. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Estonia, on behalf also of Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.35) entitled "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, which states, *inter alia*, that Eastern European

countries should be supported in their efforts to integrate themselves into the international economy and that this will benefit their own people and the rest of the world;

"Reaffirming further its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which recognizes that the reform and restructuring of the economies of Eastern Europe and their integration into the world economy can contribute to the strength and dynamism of world trade;

"Recalling the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,¹ which states, *inter alia*, that early completion of the transformation of the economies of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into market-based ones would strengthen the emerging new partnership for development;

"Recalling further Agenda 21,² adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which recognizes that the economies in transition are facing unprecedented challenges in transforming their economies;

"Aware of the historical dimension of the profound political and economic changes in Central and Eastern European and the newly independent States;

"Aware also of the tremendous problems facing the economies in transition in their efforts to transform and restructure their economies;

"Noting that the *World Economic Survey 1992*³ indicates that the main cause of the decline in economic output in 1991, which was the first decline since the Second World War, was the fall in production in the economies in transition;

"1. Recognizes that the full integration of the economies in transition into the world economy will have a positive impact on world trade and development;

"2. Further recognizes the need for the international community to support the successful process of bringing about economic reforms and restructuring in the economies in transition;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to coordinate and strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical and policy advice activities regarding changes that take place in the economies in transition as they integrate into the world economy;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General therefore to prepare within existing resources, with the full cooperation of relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a report on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing the economies in transition, including the difficulties that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the world economy, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"5. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled 'Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy' under the item entitled 'Development and international economic cooperation'."

30. At its 50th meeting, the Committee had before it a revised version (A/C.2/47/L.35/Rev.1) of the draft resolution submitted by the same sponsors.

31. The Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.35/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42 below, draft resolution VI).

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) and Estonia.

Draft decision contained in document A/C.2/47/L.84

34. At its 51st meeting, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/47/L.84) which contained a draft decision entitled "Programmes of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the Palestinian people". The text of the draft decision was the outcome of informal consultations on a draft resolution transmitted to the General Assembly by the President of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session (see A/C.2/47/6).

35. The Committee was informed that the draft decision had no programme budget implications.

36. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that the following delegations had sponsored the draft decision: Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. The representatives of Djibouti and the Sudan informed the Committee that their delegations had joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

37. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland raised a question, to which Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, responded.

38. Before action was taken on the draft decision, the representative of Israel made a statement.

39. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 2 abstentions (see para. 43 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic,

Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of).

40. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Canada.

41. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia, Burundi and Kuwait informed the Committee that their delegations had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Recommendations of the Second Committee

42. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I to VI below:

Draft resolution I

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ON THE
TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/214 of 20 December 1991, on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology;

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1992 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/47/636, annex);

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in line with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,¹ to continue his consultations with Governments on the future course of action on an international code of conduct and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the outcome of these consultations.

Draft resolution II

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,² the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,³ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,⁴ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,⁵ and the various agreements, especially Agenda 21,⁶ that were adopted during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,¹² on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly, and its resolution 45/261 of

3 May 1991, in which it decided to convene the eighth session of the Conference at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Having considered the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",¹ and noting with satisfaction the highly successful outcome of the eighth session of the Conference and the spirit of genuine cooperation and solidarity—the Spirit of Cartagena—that emerged therefrom,

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Colombia for the hospitality extended to the participants at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for the facilities for holding the session,

Noting the importance of follow-up and of keeping under review the implementation of the policies and measures adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,

Emphasizing that the concerns of the international community about the current world economic situation, trade and development issues, and the difficulties of many countries in achieving satisfactory rates of development deserve continuing attention, in particular as far as the developing countries are concerned,

Reaffirming, in this context, the need to give priority to problems facing the least developed countries owing to the fragility of their economies and their particular vulnerability to external shocks and natural calamities,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, and expressing concern that those negotiations have not yet been completed but hopeful that they will come to a successful conclusion rapidly, taking into account the specific interests of developing countries,

I

1. *Endorses* the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the commitments agreed upon, and emphasizes the importance of the New Partnership for Development, initiated by the Conference at that session, where countries will join actively in cooperative work to address the development challenges of the 1990s, and expresses its political will and responsibility to implement the agreed commitments;

2. *Welcomes* the far-reaching institutional reform measures adopted by the Conference at its eighth session regarding the functions, intergovernmental machinery, methods of work and substantive orientations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and agrees that those measures are a valuable contribution to the process of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations launched by the General Assembly;

3. *Reaffirms* the important role of UNCTAD, as a principal organ of the General Assembly in the field of trade and development and as the most appropriate focal point within the United Nations proper for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, commodities, finance, investment, serv-

ices and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries;

4. *Welcomes* the agreement by UNCTAD to refocus its substantive work on four areas, namely, a new partnership for development, global interdependence, paths to development and sustainable development, which should serve as orientations for developing both fresh approaches to long-standing issues and insights for pursuing relevant new lines of work, and acknowledges the efforts that have been made in this respect and encourages further efforts in this regard;

5. *Also welcomes* the high priority given by UNCTAD to commodities, poverty alleviation, services development, economic cooperation among developing countries, investment and financial flows, privatization, trading opportunities for developing countries, investment and technology transfers, and trade efficiency;

6. *Stresses* the important contribution that UNCTAD can make to sustainable development in the context of the implementation of Agenda 21, *inter alia*, on trade-related environmental, poverty alleviation, commodity and technology issues, and, in this context, requests UNCTAD to work closely with the Commission on Sustainable Development;

7. *Invites* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond positively to the requests addressed to them in the relevant parts of the commitments of the Conference at its eighth session;

II

8. *Takes note* of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session (A/47/15, vol. I) and the first part of its thirty-ninth session (*ibid.*, vol. II) and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement the outcome of those sessions;

9. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the action initiated by the Trade and Development Board for the implementation of the new institutional arrangements and of the substantive orientations agreed upon by UNCTAD, and welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992 on the follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Conference at its eighth session (*ibid.*, vol. I, sect. II);

10. *Takes note* of the agreement by the Conference at its eighth session to suspend the existing Committees of the Trade and Development Board, with the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices;

11. *Endorses* the establishment and the terms of reference of the new standing committees and of the new ad hoc working groups, as contained in the annex to Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), as well as the convening of executive sessions of the Board aimed at strengthening its policy function;

12. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 399 (XXXIX) of 9 October 1992 on the establishment of an ad hoc working group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament (*ibid.*, vol. II, sect. II.B.8);

13. *Welcomes* the streamlining and strengthening of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD and the improvement of methods of work aimed at providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for the functions of

UNCTAD, as agreed at the eighth session of the Conference;

14. *Endorses* the convening in 1994, within existing resources, of a United Nations international symposium of one week's duration on trade efficiency, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make all the necessary arrangements for that symposium, taking into account the preparatory work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency of UNCTAD;

15. *Takes note* of the valuable contribution made by the Trade and Development Board, underpinned by the *Trade and Development Report, 1992*,¹⁴ to the understanding of the international implications of macroeconomic policies and issues concerning global interdependence, with particular reference to the recent evolution of development problems and prospects, and welcomes the outcome of the deliberations of the Board on this matter;

16. *Also takes note* of the recognition on the part of the Conference at its eighth session and of the Trade and Development Board that Governments should consider, as part of fighting protectionism and as appropriate, the establishment of transparent mechanisms at the national level;

III

17. *Calls upon* the international community to assist in promoting measures necessary for the revitalization of the development process in the developing countries, in pursuit of the objective of revitalizing international trade, sustained economic growth and development;

18. *Urges* all countries to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to reach a final agreement on the remaining issues of the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that the balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations is crucial and is needed in order to strengthen the rules and disciplines of the international trading system and significantly enhance the prospects for trade, economic growth and development of all countries, especially developing countries.

Draft resolution III

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA OF MULTILATERAL TRADE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,⁷ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,⁸

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990 and 46/207 of 20 December 1991,

Welcoming the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the organization's institutional reform,

Taking note of the progress report by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (A/47/410),

Expressing concern that the current negotiations of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed, but hoping that they will rapidly reach a balanced and substantial conclusion in all areas involved,

1. *Once again urges* all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, an updated report, taking into account the positive outcome and developments of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Draft resolution IV

COMMODITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,¹² on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 41/168 of 5 December 1986, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/218 of 22 December 1989 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990, as well as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976, on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,¹⁵ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979,¹⁶ and 155 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983,¹⁷ the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987,¹⁸ and the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,¹⁹ which entered into force on 19 June 1989, and taking note of a document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",¹ adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,²⁰ and welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21⁵ to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development,

Recognizing that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, as a major source of export earnings, investment and livelihood, although recognizing also that this role should decrease as diversification expands,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by developing countries in financing and implementing diversification programmes,

Concerned also that the prevalence of declining prices for most commodities contributes to many countries' problems with export earnings,

Recalling the proposal, made by the Government of Colombia at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to consider convening a world conference on commodities which would bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors and would be organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizing that such a conference could contribute to shaping a coherent international commodity strategy that would take into account the specific problems of selected commodity sectors (see A/47/398 and Corr.1, para. 21),

Welcoming the agreed conclusions establishing the work programme of the Standing Committee on Commodities,

1. *Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/47/398 and Corr.1);*

2. *Emphasizes the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and enhance competitiveness, and stresses the need for international cooperation effectively to complement and support those national efforts and policies, *inter alia*, by way of creating a more favourable international economic and trading environment;*

3. *Stresses that the solution to commodity problems calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;*

4. *Urges producers and consumers of individual commodities to continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;*

5. *Notes the decision taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session to invite the Secretary-General of the Conference to hold consultations on the question of a world conference on commodities (see A/47/398 and Corr.1, para. 21);*

6. *Expresses its conviction that supportive international policies, such as the use of commodity exchanges and commodity price risk management instruments, more stable and predictable conditions in commodity trade, and efficient and transparent price setting, all contribute significantly to the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to revitalize their development;*

7. *Emphasizes the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries by ensuring that development in the commodity sector contributes effectively to the generation of growth and development in other sectors of the economy, as well as to the eradication of poverty, and, in this context, also stresses the importance of the diversification efforts of commodity-exporting developing countries;*

8. *Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as appropriate actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include them in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;*

9. *Recognizes the need to strengthen efforts to analyse shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries with a view to addressing this problem, and takes note of the decision of the Standing Committee on Commodities that the issue of shortfalls in export earnings and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue*

for consideration at its future sessions, in accordance with its terms of reference and work programme;

10. *Reiterates once again its conviction that more stable and predictable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, *inter alia*, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production of, trafficking in and abuse of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;*

11. *Emphasizes that, in line with Agenda 21,⁵ sustainable development of the commodity sector may require, *inter alia*, the reflection of environmental and resource costs in prices, improvements in the market access and competitiveness of natural products from developing countries, with environmental advantages, and improvements in their access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with environmental problems specific to commodity production and processing;*

12. *Urges once again all the parties involved, especially those developed countries that have not yet done so, to meet their agreed commitments and to work for a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory outcome to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that the successful conclusion of the negotiations brings about further expansion and liberalization of trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round;²¹*

13. *Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, urges its full exploitation and notes the hope expressed by member countries of the Fund that further voluntary contributions will be forthcoming;*

14. *Notes the desire of the members of the Common Fund that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities¹⁹ should do so as soon as possible;*

15. *Decides to include the question of commodities in the agenda of its forty-ninth session.*

Draft resolution V

SPECIFIC MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, many island developing countries experience handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their smallness, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, the fragility of their ecosystems, constraints on transport and communications, great distances from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, weak indigenous technological capacity, the acute problem of obtaining fresh water supplies, heavy dependence on imports and a small number of commodities, depletion of non-renewable resources, migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills, shortages of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Recognizing also that many of these factors occur concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries which are small and/or geographically dispersed,

Noting that many island developing countries are least developed countries,

Mindful of the fact that island developing countries are facing in the 1990s an international economic environment which may strongly affect their ability to achieve sustainable development, particularly in small island developing countries which have extremely open and volatile economies,

Concerned about the adverse effects on island developing countries of sea-level rise resulting from climate change,

Taking note of Agenda 21, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 17, section G thereof, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,⁵

Welcoming the decision to convene in 1994 a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and calls for their immediate and effective implementation;

2. Expresses its appreciation to States and to organizations and bodies, within and outside the United Nations system, that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

3. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in having convened a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries at Geneva on 14 and 15 July 1992;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the specific problems and needs of island developing countries (A/47/414 and Add.1);

5. Welcomes the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional cooperation and integration, and calls upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to increase their international competitiveness, render their economies less vulnerable by developing the capacity to respond to shocks due to natural disasters and external economic changes, and promote sustainable development;

6. Appeals to the international community:

(a) To maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries;

(b) To optimize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance by taking into account, *inter alia*, the specific development needs and problems facing those countries;

(c) To consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing concessional resources to island developing countries, taking into account their situation and development potential;

(d) To ensure that assistance conforms to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries;

(e) To provide support to island developing countries over a mutually agreed and, where appropriate, longer time-frame to enable them to achieve economic growth and development;

(f) To consider improving trade and/or other existing arrangements for assisting island developing countries in redressing adverse effects on their export earnings and to consider wider adoption of such arrangements;

(g) To continue to ensure that a concerted effort is made to assist island developing countries, at their request, in improving their institutional and administrative capacities and in satisfying their overall needs with regard to the development of human resources;

(h) To provide assistance, where appropriate, to island developing countries to mitigate the consequences of climate change and sea-level rise;

7. Invites island developing countries to intensify further their regional and subregional cooperative arrangements, particularly to address the problem of high-cost economies, by developing, where appropriate, common services to reduce the high per capita costs of infrastructure and public services and by developing regional transport and communications systems;

8. Urges once again relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and continue to report on such measures through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate;

9. Urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen its role, within its mandate, as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience, in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, as well as that provided for in the context of the preparation for and follow-up to the global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to continue to monitor and review in a coordinated manner, *inter alia*, within the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the secretariats of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI

INTEGRATION OF THE ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to

which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, and recalling the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session,¹ and Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁵

Aware of the fundamental changes taking place in the countries that are transforming their economies from centrally planned to market-oriented ones, and of the problems they are facing in this regard,

Taking note of the World Economic Survey 1992,²

1. *Recognizes* that the full integration of the economies in transition into the world economy should have a positive impact on world trade, economic growth and development, including that of the developing countries;

2. *Also recognizes* the need for the international community to support the successful process of bringing about economic reforms and restructuring in the economies in transition, with due regard to the developing countries among them, without adversely affecting development assistance to other developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate and strengthen the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical and policy advice activities regarding changes that take place in the economies in transition as they integrate into the world economy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General therefore to prepare, within existing resources, with the full cooperation of the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a report on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing the economies in transition, including the difficulties that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the world economy, and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

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43. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly decides:

(a) To request the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to sustain its programme for the Palestinian people in its current form in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

(b) To urge that Conference staff and experts be given access to the occupied Palestinian territory;

(c) To invite the Trade and Development Board to consider making appropriate reporting arrangements to enable them to be informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress made in the implementation of the present decision.

DOCUMENT A/47/718/Add.3

PART IV OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[10 December 1992]

Proposals submitted under sub-item (b)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under sub-item (b) (Food and agricultural development) at its 47th and 49th meetings, on 30 November and 9 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/47/SR.47 and 49).

Consideration of proposals

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.57 and L.77

2. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.57) entitled "Food and agricultural development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Text of the first to third preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 2, 3, 7 to 9 and 11 to 13 identical to the corresponding preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 2, 4, 7 to 9 and 11 to 13 of draft resolution I in paragraph 10 below.]

"Deeply concerned that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many areas, particularly in Africa, since the World Food Conference was held in 1974,

"Gravely alarmed that the volume of world food and agricultural production fell in 1991, the first global decline since 1983, and that food stocks declined rapidly,

"Noting with concern the negative impact of the stalemate in the Uruguay Round and in current trends in international trade of agricultural products, owing notably to the increasing persistence of trade-distorting agricultural support, on the development of a viable agricultural sector and for improving food security in developing countries,

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/47/395), as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session (A/47/19, part one);

"4. Encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Council, the World Food Programme and other relevant organs of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional financial institutions, to improve their cooperation and coordination in the field of food and agricultural development;

"5. Urges developed countries to strengthen their efforts to work towards a more equitable international environment, in particular to a fair, open and viable international agricultural trading system that will stimulate food production and productivity in developing countries, and in this connection stresses the urgent need for a balanced

and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round, which will take into account ways to alleviate the possible negative effect on net food-importing developing countries;

"6. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food and agricultural production and productivity, in order to create a basis for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic structure, in particular the agro-industrial sector, thus contributing to their efforts towards sustained economic growth and development;

"10. *Requests* developed countries and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system dealing with development to assist and support technical cooperation among developing countries in the area of food and agricultural development;"

3. At its 49th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.77) submitted by Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.57.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.77 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution I).

5. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.77, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.57 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.59 and L.76

6. At the 47th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf also of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.59) entitled "Strengthening the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Concerned about the world food situation, particularly in Africa, where drought and other factors have worsened the problems of hunger and malnutrition,

"Stressing the urgent need for a more effective and better coordinated United Nations response to world food and hunger problems,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992, and the decisions of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session (A/47/19, part one),

"Regretting that the World Food Council, which was established to provide such a response, has, by its own admission, fallen short of achieving the political leadership and coordination role expected by its founders,

"Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council (A/47/19/Add.1),

"1. *Affirms* the critical importance of establishing the most effective arrangements for the management and coordination of food issues in the United Nations system;

"2. *Underlines* the need to consider how the mandate and functions of the World Food Council might best be carried out in the wider context of the overall restructuring of the social and economic activities of the United Nations system;

"3. *Invites* the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council to continue its attempts to reach a

consensus on appropriate measures to be taken, and to communicate any agreed conclusions to the General Assembly;

"4. *Decides* to address these issues in the context of the discussions on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly envisaged in resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, taking into account any consensus reached within the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council."

7. At its 49th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.76) submitted by Miss Maymouna Diop, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.59.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.76 without a vote (see para. 10 below, draft resolution II).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.76, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.59 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

10. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolutions I and II below:

Draft resolution I

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the Cartagena Commitment,¹ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, contained in the annex to its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,¹⁰ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁴

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990 on food and agricultural problems and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992,

Reaffirming further that the right to food is a universal human right that should be guaranteed to all people,

Deeply concerned that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many areas, particularly in Africa,

Expressing deep concern that the volume of world food and agricultural production fell in 1991, the first global decline since 1983, and that food stocks declined rapidly,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries through appropriate policies, taking fully into account Agenda 21, and through the creation of a suitable economic environment, including a more open international trading system, for the development of a viable agricultural sector and improved food security, and, in this context, noting with concern that

the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations have not yet been completed and expressing the hope that they will reach a rapid, balanced and comprehensive conclusion,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/47/395), as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session (A/47/19, part one);

2. *Affirms* that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will significantly contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and to helping to raise their standard of living;

3. *Stresses* the importance of stimulating food and agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and development and, on this basis, to create the conditions for more rapid industrialization and diversification of their economic activities, in particular in the agro-industrial sector;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to consider food and agricultural issues in a comprehensive and multi-dimensional manner;

5. *Encourages* all relevant organs of the United Nations system dealing with food and agriculture, as well as regional and subregional financial institutions, to improve their cooperation and coordination in the field of food and agricultural development;

6. *Urges* all countries, in particular developed countries, to strengthen their efforts in working towards a more equitable international environment, in particular a fairer, more open and viable international agricultural trading system that will stimulate food production and productivity in developing countries, and, in this connection, stresses the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the need to give effect to the mid-term review agreements, in which it was stated that ways should be developed to take into account the possible negative effects of the reform process on net food-importing developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to support scientific and technological research and training as well as capacity-building in developing countries in order to promote sustainable agricultural development;

8. *Emphasizes* the urgency of strengthening international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technology;

9. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system dealing with development to continue their support in providing technical cooperation for agricultural and rural development;

10. *Requests* the international community to continue to assist and support technical cooperation, including technical cooperation among developing countries, in the area of food and agricultural development;

11. *Stresses* the importance of finance for investment in the agricultural sector and urges the international community to take further determined action in support of the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on food production, including agro-industrial products, international markets for agricultural and tropical products and the state of global food security, taking into particular account the needs of all developing countries, including net food-importing countries;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Food and agricultural development".

Draft resolution II

STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE TO WORLD FOOD AND HUNGER PROBLEMS

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/32 of 30 July 1992, and the decisions of the World Food Council at its eighteenth session (A/47/19, part one),

Taking note also of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council (A/47/19/Add.1),

Deeply concerned about the gravity of the world food security situation, in particular the worsening problems of hunger and malnutrition,

Stressing the urgent need for a more effective and better coordinated United Nations response to world food and hunger problems,

Underscoring the increasing importance of intergovernmental policy guidance in this field,

Noting with concern that, despite its efforts, the World Food Council, by its own acknowledgement, has not been able to achieve political leadership and coordination to the extent expected by its founders,

1. *Affirms* the critical importance of establishing the most effective arrangements for the management and coordination of the United Nations response to world food and hunger problems;

2. *Underlines* the need to consider the role of the World Food Council and how its mandate and functions might best be carried out within the wider context of the overall restructuring of the social and economic activities of the United Nations system;

3. *Decides* to address these issues in the context of the discussions on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, and, in this context, invites the World Food Council to continue its attempts to agree on appropriate measures to be taken and to communicate any agreed conclusions to the Assembly.

DOCUMENT A/47/718/Add.4

PART V OF THE REPORT

[Original: English]
[14 December 1992]

Proposal submitted under sub-item (c)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal submitted under sub-item (c) (New and renewable sources

of energy) at its 49th meeting, on 9 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/47/SR.49).

2. At its 49th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its sixth session (A/47/36) (see para. 3 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

3. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY ON ITS SIXTH SESSION

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its sixth session (A/47/36).

DOCUMENT A/47/718/Add.5

PART VI OF THE REPORT

*[Original: English]
[14 December 1992]*

Proposal submitted under sub-item (d)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposal submitted under sub-item (d) (Development of the energy resources of developing countries) at its 49th meeting, on 9 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/47/SR.49).

2. At its 49th meeting, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/47/202) (see para. 3 below).

Recommendation of the Second Committee

3. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON ENERGY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries (A/47/202).

DOCUMENT A/47/718/Add.6

PART VII OF THE REPORT

*[Original: English]
[11 December 1992]*

Proposals considered under sub-item (e)

1. The Second Committee considered the proposals submitted under sub-item (e) (International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation

between Iraq and Kuwait) at its 17th and 49th meetings, on 20 October and 9 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/47/SR.17 and 49).

2. At the 17th meeting, the representative of Kuwait introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.7) entitled "International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

[Text of the first to fifth and seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 4 and 5 identical to the first to fourth, sixth and tenth to thirteenth preambular paragraphs and the corresponding operative paragraphs of the draft resolution in paragraph 8 below.]

"Profoundly concerned at the deterioration in the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

"Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments that have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Emphasizing the need to continue to take comprehensive measures to study and mitigate these environmental consequences within a framework of sustained and coordinated international cooperation,

"1. Urgently appeals to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

"2. Calls upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as the long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region;

*"3. Requests the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;"*

3. At the 49th meeting, Mr. José Lino B. Guerrero, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft

resolution and drew the Committee's attention to a revised version (A/C.2/47/L.7/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, submitted by the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.7, as well as by Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire and Zimbabwe. In introducing the draft resolution, the Vice-Chairman orally revised the eighth preambular paragraph by inserting the words "of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization" after the words "Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee took a separate vote on a motion to retain the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.7/Rev.1. The motion passed by a recorded vote of 115 to 1, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:²²

In favour: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iraq.

Abstaining: Cuba, Gabon, Haiti, Jordan, Malaysia.

²²The delegations of Luxembourg, New Zealand, Nigeria and Portugal subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

5. Before the vote on the second preambular paragraph, statements were made by the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.7/Rev.1 as a whole, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 8 below). The voting was as follows:²³

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Iraq.

7. Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution as a whole, statements were made by the representatives of Benin, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia and Peru.

Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO MITIGATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES ON KUWAIT AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE REGION RESULTING FROM THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disastrous situation caused in Kuwait and neighbouring areas by the torching and destruction of hundreds of its oil wells and of the other environmental consequences on the atmosphere and on land and marine life,

Bearing in mind all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular section E of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991,

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council describing the

²³The delegations of Luxembourg and Nigeria subsequently informed the Committee that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

nature and extent of the environmental damage suffered by Kuwait.²⁴

Recalling decision 16/11 A adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 31 May 1991,²⁵

Recalling also its resolution 46/216 of 20 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/265),

Profoundly concerned at the degradation of the environment as a consequence of the damage, especially the threat posed to the health and well-being of the people of Kuwait and the people of the region, and the adverse impact on the economic activities of Kuwait and other countries of the region, including the effects on livestock, agriculture and fishing, as well as on wildlife,

Welcoming the recent Mount Mitchell Research Cruise, which was organized under the sponsorship of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the United Nations Environment Programme, to make a scientific assessment of environmental conditions in the region,

Awaiting the meetings due to be held in 1993, at which the results of the Mount Mitchell Research Cruise will be discussed and evaluated,

Acknowledging the fact that dealing with this catastrophe goes beyond the capabilities of the countries of the region and, in that regard, recognizing the need for strengthened international cooperation to deal with the situation,

Noting with appreciation the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Under-Secretary-General as his Personal Representative to coordinate United Nations efforts in this field,

Also noting with appreciation the efforts already undertaken by the Member States of the region, other States, the organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of this environmental catastrophe,

Bearing in mind the effective work of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the inter-agency task force established under the leadership of the United Nations Environment Programme es-

pecially to consider the environmental situation in the region, as well as the plan of action,

Expressing its special appreciation to the Governments that have extended financial support to the two trust funds established for the purpose by the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, and to the Governments and organizations that supported the recent international research cruise organized under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Appeals* to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental degradation of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of these programmes;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, to pursue their efforts to assess the short-term as well as the long-term impact of the environmental degradation of the region and to consider measures that may be needed to counteract these effects;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action comprising costed project profiles, to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to deal with this problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "International co-operation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation".

²⁴See S/22535 and Corr.1 and 2, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22535.

²⁵See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25)*, annex.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1992, the General Assembly took action on parts IV to VII of the report of the Second Committee (A/47/718/Add.3-6).

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I and II submitted in part IV of the report (A/47/718/Add.3, para. 10). In paragraph 11 of draft resolution I, the words "in the agricultural sector" were replaced by the words "and of a favourable economic environment to encourage it"; draft resolution I, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote;

draft resolution II was adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/149 and 47/150.²⁶

The draft decision submitted in part V of the report (A/47/718/Add.4, para. 3) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see decision 47/434.²⁶

The draft decision submitted in part VI of the report (A/47/718/Add.5, para. 3) was adopted without a vote. For the final text, see decision 47/435.²⁶

The Assembly took action on the draft resolution submitted in part VII of the report (A/47/718/Add.6, para. 8). The second preambular paragraph was adopted by 147 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions;* the draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 159 votes to none with 2 abstentions.* For the final text, see resolution 47/151.²⁶

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 22 December 1992, the Assembly took action on parts I to III of the report of the Second Committee (A/47/718 and Add.1 and 2).

The Assembly took note of part I of the report (A/47/718) (decision 47/441²⁶).

Draft resolutions I to IV and draft decisions I to III submitted in part II of the report (A/47/718/Add.1, paras. 26 and 27) were adopted without a vote. For the final texts, see resolutions 47/178 to 47/181 and decisions 47/442 to 47/444.²⁶

The Assembly took action on draft resolutions I to VI and the draft decision submitted in part III of the report (A/47/718/Add.2, paras. 42 and 43). Draft resolutions I to VI were adopted without a vote. The draft decision was adopted by 159 votes to 2 with 2 abstentions.* For the final texts, see resolutions 47/182 to 47/187 and decision 47/445.²⁶

* Recorded vote.

²⁶*Ibid.*, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49, vol. I.

LIST OF OTHER DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ITEM

Symbol	Title or description	Observations and references
A/47/1	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1</i>
A/47/15, vols. I and II	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session and the first part of its thirty-ninth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 15, vols. I and II
A/47/19	Report of the World Food Council on the work of its eighteenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 19
A/47/19/Add.1	_____ : report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the World Food Council—the mandate, functions and future role of the Council	
A/47/25	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its third special session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 25
A/47/36	Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on the work of its sixth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 36
A/47/80-S/23502	Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the representative of the Philippines to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Singapore Declaration of 1992, adopted by the heads of State and Government of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations in Singapore on 28 January 1992	
A/47/82-S/23512	Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the representative of Sri Lanka to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Colombo Declaration, issued at the Sixth Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held at Colombo on 21 December 1991	
A/47/83	Letter dated 3 February 1992 from the representative of Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Appeal of the Prime Minister of Ukraine to world financial circles	
A/47/88-S/23563	Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of documents of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991	
A/47/121-E/1992/15	Further substantive follow-up to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/202-E/1992/51	Energy exploration and development trends in developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/225-S/23998	Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held on Bali from 14 to 16 May 1992	
A/47/265-E/1992/81	Report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/47/267	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representatives of Poland and Ukraine to the Secretary-General transmitting information concerning the Treaty on Good Neighbourliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation, signed by Poland and Ukraine on 18 May 1992	
A/47/268	Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Poland to the Secretary-General transmitting information concerning the Treaty on friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation, signed by the Russian Federation and Poland on 22 May 1992	
A/47/279-E/1992/79 and Corr.1	Cooperation in fisheries in Africa: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/283-E/1992/83	The unification of Yemen—Support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure—Assistance to Yemen: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/290-S/24204	Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the Secretary-General	
A/47/305-E/1992/96	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Summit Declaration on Black Sea Economic Cooperation, signed at Istanbul by the Heads of State or Government of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine on 25 June 1992	
A/47/308-E/1992/97	Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the representative of Belgium to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women, adopted at the Summit on the economic advancement of rural women, held at Geneva on 25 and 26 February 1992	
A/47/312-S/24238	Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the representative of Senegal to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of a letter from the President of Senegal to the Secretary-General and the position paper on the new world order prepared by the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen) at its second annual meeting, held at Caracas from 27 to 29 November 1991	
A/47/344	Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the States members of the Caribbean Community, held at Port-of-Spain from 29 June to 2 July 1992	
A/47/351-S/24357	Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the representative of Singapore to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Manila on 21 and 22 July 1992	
A/47/356-S/24367	Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the representative of Spain to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the conclusions agreed upon at the second Ibero-American Summit, held at Madrid on 23 and 24 July 1992	
A/47/360	United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II): report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/361-S/24370	Letter dated 29 July 1992 from the representative of Finland to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the "Helsinki Document 1992—The Challenges of Change", agreed upon at the summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Helsinki on 9 and 10 July 1992	
A/47/375-S/24429	Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Munich Economic Summit, held at Munich from 6 to 8 July 1992	
A/47/388	Structural change in the world economy—implications for energy use and air emissions: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/390	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, Italy and Norway to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a joint memorandum on a new global energy policy interrelationship, issued at Cairo, Rome and Oslo on 8 July 1992	
A/47/391	Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the representative of Solomon Islands to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992	
A/47/393	Combating desertification and drought: report of the Secretary-General	
A/47/395	Trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, and follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General	